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NIGHT
EDITION

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SOISSONS FALLS, FRENCH DRIVE ON TO AISNE

Baker Recommends Fixing Draft Ages at From 18 to 45 Years

MILLION MEN NOW UNDER PERSHING'S DIRECT COMMAND

300,000 Soldiers Embarked in July, a Record; Total Shipped to End of Month Being 1,300,000.

LIGGETT IN CHARGE OF FORCE IN DRIVE

Eight Divisions Actively Engaged, Marne Salient Length Cut From 74 to 48 Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There is no present danger of shortage in manpower to keep the American armies filled up, members of the Senate Military Committee were told today, during their weekly conference with Gen. March, Chief of Staff at the War Department.

Major-General Hunter Liggett commanding the first American army corps, is in active charge of that corps on the center of the allied drive in the Aisne-Marne salient, Gen. March told newspaper correspondents at the semi-weekly conference.

The American divisions forming this corps are serving continuously on this sector.

Eight Divisions Engaged. The number of American divisions actively engaged in this sector has been increased to eight, now including the first, second, third and fourth regulars and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-second national guard. Gen. March announced that it was the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division which met and defeated the Prussian Guards during the present week.

Gen. Pershing, as a result of recent transfers of American divisions, which had been brigaded with the British, now has 1,000,000 men under his direct command, the Chief of Staff stated.

Total embarkation of American troops during July broke all records. It was announced officially more than 300,000 men having been shipped.

The grand total embarked to the end of July has passed the 1,300,000 mark. The previous high monthly record was for June, when 276,000 men were sent overseas.

Length of Salient Cut.

Discussing the fighting, Gen. March said that official dispatches covering the battles to Aug. 2 showed the present front running practically parallel to the Vesle and Aisne valleys, the next defensive line of the enemy. At that time the advancing forces were within six miles of this line. Later dispatches, however, have indicated that the Vesle-Aisne line may have been turned already. The object of the American and allied armies still is the destruction of the enemy's army, Gen. March said. The maximum retreat of the enemy up to Aug. 2 measured 16 miles, the total length of the Aisne-Marne salient having been reduced from 74 miles to 48 miles.

The French and British pounding at both flanks of the salient, Gen. March said, had resulted in the collapse of the German resistance on Aug. 1 and the French had walked into Soissons.

The advance in the center has averaged three miles on a front of 50 miles, the Chief of Staff said, while on the east flank, west of Rheims, an advance of four miles on a four-mile front already had been made.

German Casualty Buried. The complete success of the allies is indicated by a confidential message reaching the Chief of Staff from an officer who at the time of writing had just returned from Ferret-Tardenois. This officer reported that it was "seemingly impossible" for any army to gather the number of guns and shells that were abandoned by the Germans in their retreat.

The message added that the Germans had been driven back without time to bury their dead, and the German bodies lay so thickly it was impossible to advance without walking over them.

The selection of Major-General Jesse M. Carter, now in command of the militia bureau, and commander of the United States guard, to head one of the new divisions to

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Gen. Pershing Has Not Made Any Estimate of Casualties

War Department Officials Denounce False Statement Circulated Today as to Losses in Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senators of the Military Committee who today asked Gen. March, Chief of Staff, if he had any estimate of the American casualties in the recent fighting were told that the Government had absolutely none.

Gen. March told the Senators and also Washington correspondents in response to questions, substantially what Secretary Baker said last night; that Gen. Pershing was under difficulties of gathering the names from many hospitals, some of them French and British, over a wide area and that it had as yet been physically impossible to gather the list.

One of the Senators asked what the extent of casualties al-

ready reported to the War Department was and Gen. March replied that it was between 12,000 and 14,000. This is the sum total of all casualties announced to date by the War Department; it is the total as given in the department's weekly summary.

This statement was made the vehicle of sensational reports sent out from Washington to the effect that Gen. Pershing had reported to Gen. March that he estimated at 12,000 the American casualties in the recent fighting.

Senators who attend the conference, and War Department officials generally denounced the published report as misleading in every way.

REASONS FOR RISE IN MILK PRICES

Distributors File Statements With Gephart, Who Will Report to Washington.

St. Louis milk distributors today were beginning to file statements with Chairman Gephart of the local Food Administration, setting forth their reasons for increasing the price of milk to 14 cents a quart.

Dr. Gephart said he would examine these statements carefully and would make a report to the National Food Administration in Washington, probably early in the week.

The national body may appoint a commission to review the milk situation in St. Louis, if requested to do so by Dr. Gephart.

The local Food Administration is collecting figures showing the prices paid for milk by consumers in all the large cities of the United States. These will be compared with the local prices in an effort to learn whether a fair price is being put on the product here.

MOTORMAN CHARGED WITH 4TH DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER

Information Issued Against Melvin Ward, Whose Car Killed W. H. Behring.

An information charging manslaughter in the fourth degree was issued by the Circuit Attorney's office today against Melvin Ward, a United Railways motorman, 918 Warren street. He was driving a southbound Broadway car at noon last Saturday which, at Broadway and East Grand avenue, ran down and killed William H. Behring, 48 years old, of 2144 Elm street, St. Louis County.

A coroner's jury last Tuesday returned a verdict of criminal carelessness against Ward. It was testified that his car, which was turning in and not stopping for passengers, was running at high speed. The penalty, in case of conviction, ranges from a fine of \$500 to two years in the penitentiary.

MAN CAUGHT CLIMBING UP TRANSPORT TO DESTROY IT

Anarchist Plot to Blow Up Troop Carrier Believed to Have Been Frustrated.

By the Associated Press. AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 3.—An anarchist plot to destroy an American troop transport is believed by the authorities to have been frustrated today with the arrest of a man who said he was Frederick Rouchat. The prisoner, caught climbing a rope ladder upon the side of the steamship, a former German liner, said he had been selected by lot to blow up the vessel.

OFFICIAL OF SHIPPING BOARD INVOLVED IN GRAFT INQUIRY

Alleged Conspiracy to Obtain Contracts at Extra High Prices Revealed by Federal Agents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Evidence connecting at least one minor official of the Shipping Board with an alleged conspiracy to obtain contracts from the Shipping Board at extra high prices has been gathered by Government secret agents, it became known today.

STRINGING PHONES TO HOMES DISCONTINUED

Further Installations Stopped by Order Commandeering Needed Wire.

Installation of telephones in residences, which would require the stringing of an aerial wire connection between telephone poles and the houses, today was discontinued here and elsewhere in the nation under an order of Postmaster-General Burleson, Director of Wire, commandeering the available supply of No. 17 copper-clad wire, with which connections are made from telephone poles to houses.

This is the only wire with which these connections can be made, F. O. Hale, third vice president of the Bell Telephone Co., said.

In most of the downtown buildings connections are made directly with the cables, which run into the buildings, and a different kind of wire is used. This service will be continued, he said, as long as possible.

He said he expected supplementary orders, explaining more fully what the companies will be permitted to do. If the prohibitory order continues for a considerable length of time, efforts will be made to find a substitute.

Child Falls Into Boiling Causp. Rosie Ritzo, 4 years old, daughter of Mrs. Josephine Ritzo of 1195 Wash. street, fell into a three-gallon kettle of boiling causp which her mother had placed in the floor this morning. The child was scalded on the chest, back and arms, and was taken to the city hospital.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

What America Is Doing to Train Flyers

First of a series of articles by a staff correspondent who visited our great aviation camps.

Significance of Second Battle of the Marne

Analysis by Frank H. Simonds, who calls it a big victory, but not a German Disaster.

How a Bookkeeper Caught a Master German Spy

A romance of accounting, showing how a shrewd clerk got the evidence that convicted Bolo for treason.

What Our Gun Designers Are Doing to Beat the Germans

A striking story of what we are planning in the way of weapons to win the war.

Order Your Copy Now

Y. M. C. A. SALARY CANARD TRACED TO A PREACHER

The Rev. J. D. Simmons Won't Disclose Where He Heard Story of Exorbitant Allowance for Worker.

GOSSIP GAVE IT WIDE CIRCULATION

Minister Had Requested to Be Sent Abroad—Avoids Questions Asked by Post-Dispatch.

St. Louisans who have contributed to the war funds of the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and other benevolences, have been interested in a story being told about town that the Y. M. C. A. pays exorbitant allowances to the families of overseas workers.

In this connection, it has been related that a minister in poor circumstances, with a wife and eight children, had been sent to France by the Y. M. C. A., which was paying all his expenses and making an allotment of \$275 a month to his family—\$75 for the wife and \$25 for each child. Consequently, so the story went, the family was not only relieved from destitution, but was enabled to move into an expensive apartment and to live in comparative luxury.

The Post-Dispatch made inquiry at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in the Railway Exchange Building to determine whether the story was true, or whether any similar state of affairs existed. Finding that it was not, a reporter endeavored to trace the source of the canard.

How the Story Started.

Philomena Bevis, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said that the story, with some variation, was twice repeated to him by the Rev. J. D. Simmons, pastor of Mount Calvary Episcopal Church, Spring avenue and 15th street, after the Rev. Mr. Simmons had made futile efforts to get into Y. M. C. A. work. He said, according to Bevis, that he knew the facts were as he related them.

The Rev. Mr. Simmons, when questioned by a Post-Dispatch reporter, refused to tell where he had heard the story, why he had repeated it, or to discuss it in any way, except to say that he "knew of no such case."

Bevis said that the minister had importuned him on several occasions to get him into Y. M. C. A. work, without receiving any encouragement. Since the United States entered the war, he was even more importuned.

"He met me on the street about a month ago," Bevis said. "He asked me: 'What kind of funny business is the Y. M. C. A. pulling off, anyway?' I asked what he meant, and he said he knew of a preacher who had gone overseas for us, and whose family was living in comparative luxury on the allowance made to it. He said he knew they were getting a far larger amount than the preacher made before. I told him I was sure there was no such case, but when I got back to the office I examined the records to be sure.

"About a week ago Mr. Simmons came to my office in the Railway Exchange Building. He seemed to be in a joking mood. He said: 'Bevis, I'm going to marry a widow with eight children, what do you think of that?' I didn't remember for a minute what he was driving at. Then he said:

Name Not on Y. M. C. A. Roll.

"Yes, I'm going to get a big family, and I want to get overseas, so the Y. M. C. A. will support them for me." He then repeated the story, and gave me the name of the supposed family. I immediately had the secretary go through the files. No such name was there. I believe the name he gave was Coates.

"I told him that, in the first place, no man with a large number of dependents is ever sent overseas, and that the very first requirement as to allowances is that the expenses of the worker and the allowance to his dependents combined cannot exceed what he was making. The fact is that an allowance of more than \$100 a month is being paid through this office to the family of an overseas worker.

"The Rev. Mr. Simmons said that was all very well, but that he knew

Continued on Page 2, Column 8.

CASE OF EVICTION OF SOLDIER'S WIFE HELD UP BY COURT

Question Arises as to Whether Family Is Entitled to Benefits of New Federal Statute.

LAWYER FIGHTING CASE FOR THEM

Woman's Allotment of Pay and Government Allowance Not Available Until September.

Proceedings to evict a family, in which there is the wife of a soldier and their 14-month-old baby, from a flat at 217A North Tenth street for nonpayment of rent, are being held in abeyance by Justice of the Peace F. W. Beckmann of 2504 North Fourteenth street, until he gets a legal opinion as to whether such eviction would be a violation of a new Federal law forbidding the eviction or distress of dependents of men in the service, except under certain conditions.

Justice Beckmann has ordered a judgment of \$24.50 against Mrs. Jane M. Farwig, the mother of the soldier's wife, for the rent for July and June and an unpaid balance for May at the rate of \$10 a month. The suit was brought by Adolph Hilmer of 2712 North Fourteenth street, agent for the owner, E. L. Ahlbrandt of Kirkwood. Hilmer said to a Post-Dispatch reporter that he did not know until after the filing of the suit that a soldier's family lived there, as all his dealings had been with Mrs. Farwig.

The wife of the soldier is Mrs. Ottila Engler, 19 years old, daughter of Mrs. Farwig. She earns \$3 a week in a shirt factory and her mother, who is in poor health, takes care of the baby. Marie, the only other member of the family is Mrs. Farwig's son, Henry, 22 years old, who, according to Mrs. Farwig, has been ill of tuberculosis for four months that he has not been able to work.

Husband at Camp Grant.

Mrs. Engler's husband, Oscar, has been in the army since May and is a private, now stationed at Camp Grant, Rock Island, Ill. Mrs. Farwig said to a reporter, today, that at the time of his enlistment he was not living with his family, but was contributing to their support to the extent of paying the rent and some other expenses. He is said to have made an allotment of his pay to the wife, which, with the Government allowance for her and the child, would amount to \$40 a month, but because of delay in the payment, none of this is expected to be available before September.

Attorney H. W. Fennmer, with offices in the Central National Bank Building, who has volunteered his services to the family, said that he attempted to prevent the filing of the suit, promising the agent that as soon as the Government allotment was available, the rent would be paid up in installments. Fennmer said the agent took the position that the family was not entitled to the benefit of the provision of the law to protect soldiers' dependents and that the Justice also expressed doubt about the family having such right.

Justice Beckmann said 'a reporter that he had doubt about the case and therefore, although he had ordered the judgment, he had not issued a writ of eviction. He said he would consult Special Assistant Attorney-General Charles P. Williams and get an opinion from him before proceeding further. Fennmer said he had already consulted Williams and had been assured by him that the family was entitled to the protection of the new law.

Provisions of the Law.

The law provides that "No eviction or distress shall be made during the period of military service in respect of any premises for which the agreed rent does not exceed \$50 per month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service, except upon leave of court granted upon application therefor or granted in an action or proceeding affecting the right of possession."

It also provides that a person knowingly taking part in any such eviction shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1000, or both.

NEW ARMY BILL WILL GO TO BOTH HOUSES MONDAY

Secretary's Attitude Made Known After Conference With Senator Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary Baker will recommend that the draft ages be made from 18 to 45 years. This was announced today by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, following a conference with the Secretary.

Senator Chamberlain said the new army bill embodying these ages had been completed by Secretary Baker and would be introduced simultaneously in both Houses of Congress Monday.

Senator Chamberlain explained that under the provisions of the bill men between 18 and 21 years of age would be divided into three classes, subject to call by the President in such sequence of years as he prescribed. The Senator added that the calling of men between the ages of 31 and 45 would be made by a similar plan. He expressed the opinion, however, that the younger men—those between 18 and 21—would be called first and that it would not be necessary to call those between 31 and 45.

Senator Chamberlain said he did not know just what effect the work-or-fight order issued some time ago by Gen. Crowder would have under the new arrangement.

Estimate New Limits Will Add 11,500,000 Men to Draft Classes.

Supt. Cook of the local branch of the New York Insurance Co. estimated today that the proposed new age limits would increase the total number of draft registrants, in all classes, by about 11,500,000.

He arrived at this figure by estimating that the number of men in this country between 31 years old, the present limit, and 45, the proposed limit, is about 10,000,000. He calculated that the number between 18 and 21 would be about the same proportion as those who became of age last year, and who registered last June 5. This was about 500,000 for one year, with the limit moved downward three years, would give an additional 1,500,000.

The total registration in 1917 was 9,586,508, and in 1918, as stated, about 500,000, making a total registration now of about 10,000,000. The new limits would, according to the estimate, increase the total number of registrants to nearly 22,000,000 men, married and single, of all classes.

PRESIDENT FAVORS HEAVY TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Lets Stand Be Known to House Committee Framing \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Wilson has let it be known to members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is framing the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, that he is interested in a heavy tax on war profits.

The President has given careful study to the present tax system and also to the English system, which imposes a flat tax of 50 per cent on such profits.

FAIR AND CONTINUED WARM FOR TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

Yesterday: High, 96, at 3 p. m.; low, 71, at 7 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair and continued warm to night and tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, follow:

Showers Thursday; temperatures mostly above normal.

Stage of river at 7 a. m.: 7.7 feet, a rise of .3 of a foot.

Free Band Concerts Tonight.

Poeppinger's Band, at Gravois Park; Falkenhainer's Band, at Carr Square, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETREAT ON THREE SIDES OF SALIENT

Many Prisoners Taken at Soissons and Germans Escaping Flee to North.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Throughout last night the allies continued to advance toward the Vesle, the French War Office announced today. East of Soissons, which has been taken, the French have reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel.

The statement reads: "During the night the French troops continued their advance toward the Vesle. On the left the French reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel."

The allied advance along the Soissons-Rheims front continued throughout last night and this morning. The banks of the Aisne have been reached along the front from Pommiers, west of Soissons, to Venizel on the east of that town. Further east the allies have reached the district of Serches, Couvrelles and Cersueil.

French Cavalry Takes Part in General Pursuit of Enemy North

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Many prisoners were taken by the French at Soissons, which was occupied at 5 o'clock Friday evening, one hour after the Germans had been driven from the suburbs. Those of the garrison not captured escaped by fleeing northward.

The German retreat began Friday morning after the fall of the Tardenois line, brought about by the storming of the Hartennes Plateau by the troops of Gen. Mangin the night before Gen. Berthelot, on the east, entered Ville-en-Tardenois and advanced on both sides of the Ardre Valley. The Americans in the center marched toward the Vesle down the Orillon Valley, while from Hartennes the French debouched into the Crise Valley, taking in the rear the previously impregnable redoubt of Baizancy.

Little by little the movement quickened. The Dormans-Rheims road was left three miles behind and Gueux, Polisy, Vezilly, Goussancourt and Coulouges were passed at a bound. The forest of Neules was cleared out and Dole Wood entered. Friday was a day of continued success for the armies of Gen. Mangin, Degoutte and Berthelot. All along the line the Germans have been forced to hurry their retreat, especially on the west and center of the salient. The enemy is completely devastating the country as he retreats, carrying out the settled German policy.

The French are now on the edge of the plateau between the Crise and the Vesle, after an advance which at some places was three miles deep, within seven miles of Pommiers. The enemy, it now seems certain, must retire to the Vesle and very probably to the Aisne.

The allied line Friday evening ran from Pommiers to Soissons, thence to Belleu, the valley of the Crise, Chacris and Arcy-St. Restitut, through the center of the Forest of Neules, to the village of the same name, and through the center of the Forest of Rheims to Lagherie, Lherie and Tramey. North of the last named three places, French cavalry has advanced about another mile to the Bois le Molne and Treton. Brouillet is still in the enemy's hands, in flames, and east, nearer Rheims, Thillois has been retaken.

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French Occupy South Bank of Aisne for Distance of Five Miles

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—On the main battle front, in the Soissons region, the French after completing their occupation of Soissons have occupied the south bank of the Aisne, between Pommiers and Venizel, a distance of approximately 5 1/4 miles, advices received today show.

On the easterly side of the Soissons-Rheims front, the line to which the allies have advanced, runs, according to the latest advices, from Serzy-Et-Prin and Siveigny, both in the Ardre Valley, to the highest point on the plateau between the Ardre and the Vesle, and thence to Rosnay, Goux and Thillois and on the

Vesle at St. Brice, which is on the original line.

On the northern end of the plateau to the southeast of Soissons the French have advanced from Venizel to a point south of Braine, on the Vesle. The advance is continuing on the line further to the east.

Burning villages in the area north of the Vesle River, between Mazon and St. Thierry, indicate that a further withdrawal of the German forces is intended. Fourteen large fires have been observed. The important center of Pommiers is in flames and there are great conflagrations in two villages to the northwest of that town.

The retirement of the forces of the

German Crown Prince now appears to be of a very rapid character. There has not been a great deal of fighting, certainly not in the area southeast of Soissons and it is unlikely that any large captures of prisoners will be reported.

To the east of Rheims French forces have made an important recovery of ground near St. Hilaire.

The Germans are executing a local retirement to the east bank of the Aisne, in the region of Albert on a front of three or four miles, according to news received in London today.

The German hold on the west bank of the Aisne in this region has been precarious, and it seemed to be made use of in the starting of an offensive. The retirement appears to indicate the abandonment of any attempt of an offensive in that quarter at present.

French cavalry are on the Vesle River between Champligny and Jonchery, north and northwest of Rheims. Up until 11 o'clock this morning the allies had not crossed the river at any point. All the bridges over the Vesle have been destroyed.

The German retreat in general on all three sides of the salient conquered by the Germans in May, and the allies are pressing close on the heels of the retreating enemy, says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 11 o'clock Friday night.

After the fall of Soissons, the correspondent adds, French headquarters received the names of villages and woods recaptured by the allies with almost monotonous regularity. "Pleasant Wood," he continues, "which abuts on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, was turned early in the day and the defenders surrounded. This wood was the center of the enemy resistance and the fight for it was extraordinarily bitter. Farther north the British troops crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, and, pressing through the Connois Wood, were soon more than a mile east of Villeneuve."

"As in March of last year the French army is advancing in pursuit of the enemy with cavalry patrols far in advance, while the horse artillery and engineers accompany the infantry. Rain has fallen heavily all day, and the roads are in a state which seriously retards the pace of our advance."

AMERICANS KEEP PACE WITH FRENCH IN PRESSING ENEMY

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Friday, Aug. 2, 11 p. m.—Much importance is attached to the advance of the allied forces on the eastern side of the Soissons-Rheims front to the line of Geux and Thillois. It is pointed out as serving the double object of protecting Rheims and placing the allies in a position to cripplingly further the already advanced French in their retreat to the Vesle.

The northward movement of the Germans has now reached such a point that the respect of the Chateau-Thierry Railroad is assured. The news received tonight (Friday) that Soissons had been entered was greeted with rejoicing by the French and Americans on the line to the southeast, who felt confident that their own line would be pushed forward and straightened out speedily on the front to the north of Coulouges and Arcy-St. Restitut.

The French and American troops north of the Vesle have advanced simultaneously early Friday, the French occupying Cramaille and Cramoille before 7 o'clock and French infantrymen entering Saponay at 8 o'clock.

The Americans meantime kept pace with the French through the forests of Neules. Several locomotives and 40 railroad cars were taken at Saponay. The allies were already badly harassed by the Germans withdrawing northward through the valley stretching from Saponay, feebly replying at intervals with artillery.

There were many fires behind the line, the Germans having destroyed ammunition dumps before starting northward. The allies in this district encountered virtually no resistance.

The French Friday night were sleeping in Saponay for the first time in two months. Another jump forward was made Friday by the French and Americans on the Aisne-Marne front. From one to two miles were gained, and with almost no fighting.

On Trail of Enemy. Plans had been made to strike hard blows against the retreating German rear, but the German War Council evidently had decided that the time was inopportune to fight, for when the allies moved forward, it was only to follow upon the trail of the retreating enemy.

At a few places there were sharp encounters, but they were nothing as compared with the terrible engagements that previously had been fought or what was expected. The French cavalry operated near Dravey, about two and one-half miles north of Coulouges, and the American infantry close behind, while another detachment of mounted French troops sped the way to the short distance to the west, with French infantry and American foot troops close up.

Occasional bursts of machine-gun fire challenged the advancing line, but it was apparent early in the movement that the Germans had gone. The stiffest fighting encountered by the Americans was in a little piece of ground east of Chamery, where, according to the German newspapers, the body of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was buried after his airplane had been brought down early in the present operations.

Through wheat fields and over wooded trails the allies moved, that fell almost all day, the Americans moved slowly and cautiously, but almost continuously, over farms and past villages, among them Coulouges and Coban. To the westward another force of Americans also was

moving steadily through and around the Neules woods and the rolling country east of the woods. To both the east and west of that part of the line held by the American and French were meeting with similar success.

Few prisoners were taken during the day, but one of them, a Captain, admitted that the German artillery had been withdrawn. His story tended to confirm the stories of other men captured, that the Germans were determined to make their next big stand on the Vesle, and not the Aisne, and that their movements underway indicated the fortifying of Fismes as the center of the next fixed line of battle.

It is not anticipated that the Germans will withdraw to the Vesle line without renewing their bitter resistance, and it is expected that the present virtually unopposed advance will end quickly, perhaps with stiff fighting on the higher ground just south of the Aisne, in order to give the Germans more time for getting their artillery and stores across the river.

With only a slight advance in addition to that of Friday, the heavy guns of the allies easily will be in position to shell Fismes, and any part of the line the Germans may determine to stand on could immediately be made uncomfortable.

Although the enemy's retreat on the whole has been successful and he has succeeded thus far in extricating the greater portion of his armies from the salient, observers have witnessed conditions which they believe indicate that the Germans are moving more hastily than they desire. Huge clouds of smoke and dull explosions have come from St. Gille, on the Aisne, a short distance south of Fismes, and other places nearer the allied front. These told of the destruction of big ammunition dumps. Fires also are visible at eight or 10 places, even as far as Fismes, and the Germans seem, since no allied shells had reached these places during the day.

The Americans expected to find the Germans prepared for a hot fight, but when they swung northward from their positions in the line after brief artillery preparation, to which there was no reply, all was silent in front of them. The skirmish line was abandoned, and the men were enabled to proceed in single file through such wheat fields and clumps of woods as they had known not home. During the rarest of intervals there was a spattering of rifle or machine gun fire which served to check the line for the few minutes that was required to silence the enemy gunners.

SHOT ALLIES' TANKS TO PIECES, BERLIN COMMUNIQUE SAYS

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Friday) via London.—"On the battle front there has been desultory fighting," says the official statement from general headquarters this (Friday) evening.

The German official communication issued today (Friday) dealing with the fighting of Thursday, says that the Allies between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois suffered complete repulse and failed to gain territory. British and French tanks which crossed the front German lines and reached the heights north of Beugnot were shot to pieces, according to the report.

"After bitter fighting the enemy's infantry attacks on the northern slopes of the height were frustrated. Enemy attacks renewed here in the afternoon were sanguinarily repulsed," according to the report.

The text of the communication follows: "Between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois the enemy yesterday continued his useless attacks. Strong artillery duels preceded these attacks, which were directed in the morning against our front on both sides of Villeneuve and in the afternoon extended as far south as the Vesle. The enemy was repulsed before our lines, sometimes in hand to hand fighting. Here the enemy once again suffered complete failure without any gain in territory."

Bringing the strongest forces into action, British and French divisions attacked in the early morning from the line north of Grand Rozoy and Fere-en-Tardenois. On both sides of Beugnot their tanks, crossing our front lines, were broken down before our lines. Strong enemy firing between Fere-en-Tardenois and the Bois Meunier was followed by infantry attacks only north of Clerges. They were repulsed."

"Quiet reigned on the rest of the battle front. In Champagne we have been successful in forefend engagements south of Mount Pictet and east of Suippes. The enemy's Perthes in local thrusts we pressed the enemy back out of his front lines, and north of Meunier repulsed partial attacks by the enemy."

"Yesterday we shot down 14 enemy airplanes. Our bombing machines were very active during the night and destroyed, among other things, a big French ammunition depot north of Chalons."

British Prove Their Supremacy in Air by Their Results. By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Proof of the continuance of British air supremacy is afforded in a weekly review of the air fighting which shows that during that period 70 enemy machines were destroyed on the western front and 11 driven down out of control, while only 27 British machines were reported as missing. On the other fronts 18 enemy machines were destroyed at a cost of two British planes. In the course of the week there were 17 raids into Germany, in which Offenburg was bombed three times, and Stuttgart, Saarbrücken and Baden twice each. There also were 18 raids on German naval and military bases in Belgium, in which Ostend was bombed four times, the Bruges docks twice and Zeebrugge twice.



Shaded territory indicates extent of the German retreat since the allied army began its counter attack on the Marne.

U-BOAT BURNS CRAFT OFF MAINE COAST

Crew of British Lumber Vessel Driven Off and Ship Robbed of Provisions.

By the Associated Press. EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 3.—A little cloud of smoke rising today from the burning hulk of the British schooner Dorchester, seven miles south of Grand Manan Island at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy marked the scene of the most recent German submarine attack on the Atlantic Coast. The schooner, lumber-laden, from St. John, N. B., for a port south, was overtaken just before noon yesterday by a German submarine, her crew driven into their dory and the vessel robbed and burned. After rowing three hours the men reached Grand Manan Island and were put up for the night at the island lifesaving station. Today a patrol boat from Machias was sent to take them to the mainland.

The schooner was in command of Capt. Charles E. Dagwell of St. John, who had a crew of nine men. She was just getting into the open sea, 25 miles off Briar Island, when two shots across her bow. The schooner quickly came to and a few minutes later was boarded by a party of Germans. From their dory the crew saw the Germans ram their ship and remove provisions.

They wasted no torpedoes, shells or bombs, but set the vessel afire. From Grand Isle the smoke was visible today. The crew said the vessel appeared to be about 200 feet long and burned two hours. Some shipping men expressed the opinion that it was the same U-boat that attacked a tug and barges off Cape Cod on July 21. This theory was based on the belief that no navigating officer would risk his ship near the ledges in the Bay of Fundy unless he knew the waters very well. This is linked up with the boat of the second officer of the U-boat which sank a Gloucester fisherman off the Maine coast a few days ago after the exploit of Massachusetts coast, that he had long had a summer home in Maine.

As soon as news of the attack reached the patrol station at Machias, a lively search for the German was begun by patrol boats and submarine chasers.

The attack appears to have been made in British waters. It is believed the U-boat was lurking in the channel for the reason why German directly in the path of shipping to and from St. John. It is thought quite as probable, however, that she was engaged in placing mines in the channel, and having disposed of her cargo, attacked the schooner preliminary to returning to her base.

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Summary of the War News

The right wing of the German armies south of the Aisne appears to have crumbled before the attack of the allies.

Occupying Soissons apparently was only a small incident in the grand scheme that is being worked out by the allied commanders. After that historic city has been cleared of Germans, the allies swept eastward along the south bank of the Aisne as far as Venizel and along the winding course of the stream took positions which will facilitate their crossing, should that be the intention of the Germans directing the offensive.

While this movement was going on, the allies on the plateau, southeast of Soissons, swept forward and London reports they have rolled up the German lines south of the Aisne and reached a point south of Braine, on the Vesle River, about 11 miles from Soissons.

Coincident with this advance the allies on the center and the right have moved ahead until, as nearly as can be ascertained from reports, they are in Mosny, only a mile and a half from the Vesle River. Further west they have reached Serzy-et-Prin, about five miles from Fismes, the German base on the front, which is reported in flames.

As the line stands today, its shape resembles a gigantic fish-hook. The shank of the "hook" runs straight west from Rheims to Serzy-et-Prin, then bends slightly to the southward and then curves northward to the hills south of the Aisne, where it sweeps to the east as far as south of Braine.

Reports from the front say the advance eastward from Braine is continuing. If this movement succeeds, the Germans caught by Foch's "fish-hook" will be compelled to fight at a great disadvantage, while their only retreat will be over the high hills between the Vesle and the Aisne.

There now seems to be no possibility of the Germans holding their line on the Vesle. The Aisne presents the first safe refuge for the defeated armies of the German Crown Prince.

German forces holding the line north of Albert, in the Picardy sector east of Amiens, have retired across the Ancre River, according to London, over a front of between three and four miles. The British official statement says that British patrols have pushed forward and occupied "portions" of the enemy's trenches. The enemy has withdrawn to position that are much stronger than were those on the west side of the stream. There have been intimations that the British have completed their organization for an attack somewhere along the northern battlefield, and it is probably the Germans sought to forestall it by a "strategic retirement." In any event, the retrograde movement is held to indicate that the Germans have abandoned any intention they may have had of starting an offensive on this front.

The attention of the allied world for the time being at least will be fixed however, on the development of the success south of the Aisne. As the situation stands today, the allies have taken from the Germans nearly all the ground won after the second day of the German offensive of May 27.

As yet the efforts of the allies seem to be concentrated on the task of smashing the German armies south of the Vesle and the Aisne, but it is not generally believed that Gen. Foch will abandon the initiative at the Aisne. Some new stroke may be in preparation to continue the discomfiture of the German high command.

VISIT BY PRESIDENT TO PACIFIC COAST NOW A PROBABILITY

Executive Expected to Make Trip Across Country to Aid Fourth Liberty Loan Drive.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Possibilities of President Wilson visiting the Pacific Coast in the fourth Liberty loan drive, which will begin Sept. 25 and end Oct. 19, have strengthened into probabilities. It became known some time ago that plans were being made for the President's participation in the next drive, which will be a great affair, that it will include speeches throughout the country by members of the Cabinet and members of Congress. Congressmen from many states have written

the White House inviting the President to visit their states. The plans are still too indefinite to be discussed, and it is desirable not to discuss too far in advance any of the President's plans for speaking throughout the country.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS on credit. Letts Bros. & Co., 24 floor, 308 N. 3d.—Adv.

Car of Wheat Sold for Red Cross. A car of wheat, donated for the Red Cross by farmers of Madison County, Ill., was sold on the Merchants' Exchange here yesterday at \$2.21 per bushel, a total of \$1547.

HOLTZENDORFF, CHIEF OF GERMAN ADMIRALTY STAFF, IS RETIRED

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, has been retired for reasons of health, according to an announcement by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, has been designated to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff.

Admiral von Holtzendorff was recalled from retirement and appointed head of the German Admiralty Staff in July, 1916. This appointment was reported at the time as being regarded in Berlin as a rebuke to the Admiralty concerned in the battle with the British fleet off the coast of Jutland and an official admission that the outcome was not a German victory, as had been claimed.

In a statement to the Cologne Galette July 29, Admiral von Holtzendorff explained the reason why German U-boats were not sinking American transports. He said that owing to the many points of debarkation at the disposal of the Americans from the North of Scotland to the Mediterranean the irregular passage of the transports and the strength of the destroyer guards which accompanied them, it was inexpedient for the U-boats to risk a shot at them. The real object of the U-boats, he declared, was to reduce enemy cargo space, for on this depended the ability of the allies to continue the war.

GERMANS GAMBLE ON U. S. BLOW TO FORCE DECISION

Captured Sergeant Says Solidarity Welcomes Our Increased Strength as Victory or Defeat Hangs on America.

LITTLE TALK OF THE KAISER AMONG MEN

Hindenburg Is Their Idol—Masses of Teuton Civilians War Weary, Says Man in Struggle for Four Years.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 3.—German soldiers generally welcome the news that more American soldiers are arriving in France, believing that the faster the Americans arrive the sooner there will be a decisive battle or a definite peace move, according to a Sergeant of the Fourth Prussian Guard division, who was captured by the Americans near Serzy.

The prisoners told the correspondent the soldiers were sick of the war and the poorer classes in Germany had sufficient war and they believe now that Germany is bound to lose. The capitalists, however, insist on continuing the war at all costs.

"German officers," the prisoner said, "informed us months ago that the Americans were taking few prisoners and that those taken were treated inhumanely. They kept warning us constantly that death was preferable to being captured by the Americans, but not all the German soldiers believed that, despite the high regard in which officers are supposed to be held.

"Among the German soldiers it was common talk that if any one of them had a good chance to be taken prisoner in the hands of the Americans he would do so, provided he was reasonably certain that he could pretend he was not altogether to blame. So, generally among the Germans who have been in the war four years, as I have been, many are eagerly watching for an opportunity to be captured."

The Sergeant said the officers never told them the truth when there was to be a German offensive. The officers got the soldiers nervous for a fight by informing them the allies were about to launch an attack and then at the proper time they would order their own men forward. There is no danger of a revolution among the German soldiers, he continued, so long as they are well fed. He said the German soldiers had meat, mostly in the form of a stew, every day, but the poorer classes at home had only three-quarters of a pound per week. Generally speaking the soldiers had enough to eat but no luxuries.

War weariness in Germany, he declared, was increasing as the war continued. He said that if the Americans had had four years of war they would be war weary, too. Among the troops there was not much gossip heard about the Emperor, most of the talk concerning Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is looked on as the world's greatest warrior. The Sergeant is 30 years old and has a wife and four children in Berlin. He said he had been engaged in a stretcher, the German leg by an American bullet. He dropped to the ground when he saw two Americans rushing toward him. Soon after the war he was carried to the rear on a stretcher. The Sergeant's cot is located among 50 other wounded Americans made such a fuss in attempts to continue the fighting that the German that he had to be moved to another ward.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE THE FIRST FIVE DAYS OF AUGUST WILL BE CREDITED WITH INTEREST FROM AUGUST FIRST

A DOLLAR AND A MINUTE OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT—NO RED TAPE

On head of eleven-year-old daughter. Even went down back of neck. Was in a red rash and formed a hard crust. Suffered day and night. Itching and burning terrible and she scratched awfully. Also lost rest. Bought a box Cuticura Soap and in two weeks she was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. C. Jernani, 1614 Winnemache Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. H. Boston." Send everywhere. One box. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talbott Co.

100 Divorces in One Court in Day. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—More than 100 divorces decrees were granted yesterday in divorce branch of the Circuit Court.

ST. LOUISAN WHO HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION

Y. M. C. A. SALARY CANARD TRACED TO A PREACHER

Continued From Page One. of this case. I was sure there could be no such one, for it would have to come through this office."

Bevis then gave the reporter the liberty of examining the files. Several records, selected at random, showed that overseas workers' families were drawing allotments ranging from \$40 to \$100 a month, with most of them around \$75. More than a fourth were paying their own expenses and setting up allowance.

Fire Escape Interview. It was explained that every applicant is examined repeatedly, must furnish affidavits from reputable persons and is made the subject of a Government secret service scrutiny. The allotments are fixed by a committee composed of Bevis, Hanford Crawford and Charles Wiggins.

After several futile efforts to reach the Rev. Mr. Simmons, he was found, by telephone, at the University Club, and offered to come to the Post-Dispatch office. He at first declined to disclose his identity, until the reporter who received him had consented to be drawn into the interior fire escape, and down to the landing between the second and third floors of the Post-Dispatch Building.

The reporter repeated Bevis' account of the minister's statements. "I know of no such case," the Rev. Mr. Simmons said. "Just say I don't know."

"Wonderful work!" Exquisite work! "I think the Y. M. C. A. is doing wonderful work, marvelous work. He was then asked why he had made the statements to Bevis.

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VICTORY IS HAILED AS EQUAL TO FIRST SUCCESS ON MARNE

French Military Opinion Lost in Admiration of Way Foch's Plan Was Carried Out.

BELIEVED THAT ENEMY CAN'T HOLD VESLE LINE

Since Recapture of Soissons Allies Can Debouch on Both Sides of River and Take Him in Rear.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Aug. 3.—Friday's splendid success is but a link in the chain of victories which have followed one after the other since Gen. Foch launched his counter offensive on July 18. Rarely in war has a plan been followed out with such clockwork regularity, and military opinion here is in admiration of the splendid genius which conceived it and of the masterly way in which it is being carried out.

The allied victory is hailed generally as being equal to the first victory of the Marne as a strategic masterpiece.

What the consequence of yesterday's victory will be cannot yet be gauged, but that it will be far-reaching already appears certain to the commentators. The enemy cannot hold the Vesle line, it is believed, but must recross the Aisne, because since the recapture of Soissons the allies are able to debouch on both sides of the river and take him in the rear.

The enemy seems to be perfectly aware of this and also the necessity of getting out quickly if he wishes to avoid unpleasant accidents. In accordance with practices he has already set fire to barracks at Fismes.

AMERICAN STRENGTH BEGINNING TO TELL, SAYS BRITISH PRESS

Gen. Foch Is Finest Soldier War Has Produced, Says Viscount French.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The advance of the entire allied line in the Soissons-Rheims salient is commented on here with elation, although not without reminders that the allies are long way to go. Official and other dispatches are regarded as revealing a transformed situation coinciding with the arrival of American detachments so strong as to give the allies a numerical advantage in reserves and justifying high hope for the future.

The altered situation is attributed to two main factors, namely that the American strength is beginning to tell with great effect and that the allies are reaping an increasing advantage from unity of command.

Gen. Foch's skill receives many tributes, but none warmer than that given in a speech at Belfast by Viscount French, former British commander in France, who describes Gen. Foch as the finest soldier the war has produced, adding:

"He has given an exhibition of military genius which probably will cause his name to rank in history among those of the world's greatest commanders."

The newspapers devote much space to the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war and the preparations for the services of commemoration and intercession on Sunday, for which the immediate outlook on the front has furnished a setting of hopeful confidence that a little while ago would have seemed most unlikely.

"We are passing through a period of upheaval which may be more pregnant with good or evil than the French revolution, the rise of Islam or the downfall of the Roman empire. The new heaven is working in all allied democracies and toward similar results."

"In America the results have been the clearest and most immediate. Her people have risen to the height of her destinies and in rising have rallied for themselves that Germany has made them a nation as she has made us an empire."

Think! While You Wait!
Waiting for your train is a good time to think of what you forgot. Everything you need in toilet articles and druggists' sundries at most reasonable prices. Cigars and soda fountain are featured at Union Station Drug Store (South end Midway).—Adv.

TANK CORPS OFFICE MOVED

Recruits From 18 to 40 Wanted for Enlistment at University Club Building.

The recruiting office for the Tank Corps has been moved from the Metropolitan Building, Grand avenue and Olive street, to the University Club Building, Grand avenue and Washington boulevard.

Lieut. F. E. Coater, in charge of the office, said it probably will be closed within a week or ten days and that in the meantime he is desirous of enrolling a number of acceptable candidates between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

Used cars and auto accessories are being sold through Post-Dispatch West.

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Four Hearses in Funeral of Pastor and Family



ONE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR FAMILY OF FOUR

The Rev. J. P. Franke, Wife and Daughters Killed When Train Hit Auto.

Persons in the vicinity of St. Louis avenue and Nineteenth street were impressed yesterday afternoon by the spectacle of four motor hearses in one cortege. It was the funeral of the Rev. J. P. Franke, his wife and their two daughters, Paula, 17, and Margaret, 15.

The entire family was killed Monday at State Center, Mo., when a train hit an automobile in which they were touring from St. Louis to Albion, Neb. The family lived at 1417 Benton street.

After the services the four hearses were driven in double file to Bethlehem cemetery, two lavender vehicles in front bearing the daughters and the two black ones in the rear the parents. A line of automobiles followed. The obsequies were held at the Biederwieden-Dunkman funeral chapel, 1934 St. Louis avenue.

Several hundred persons attended the funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Louis J. Sieck of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2009 Benton street.

Surviving relatives of Mrs. Franke are her father, Carl Kempa of 1417 Benton street; her sister, Mrs. William Millett of the same address, and two brothers, John and Adolph Kempa, respectively of 2907 Harper street and 4531 Arco avenue.

PUBLICATION OF BUSH LETTER "PREMATURE," DAUES SAYS

City Counselor Attacks Action of Jackson Johnson, President of Chamber of Commerce.

City Counselor Dues yesterday "deplored" the action of President Jackson Johnson of the Chamber of Commerce in publishing a letter from B. F. Bush, Regional Director of Railroads, on the subject of the Government's intention of operating the free bridge for the remainder of the war. Dues describes the publication of Bush's letter as "premature" and expressed the belief that Bush would be surprised when he learned that it had been made public.

A letter written by Counselor Dues to Director Bush on July 19, in reply to a communication from the latter, indicated that the Chamber of Commerce officials and Bush had been in progress for a month or more. Dues said that the city did not need Johnson's assistance, and that he was not invited to participate in the conferences.

Johnson's letter was characterized by Dues as "press agent material." The chief problem involved in the Government's control of the bridge had been discussed when Johnson interposed, Dues said.

In the statement Dues says he was born in the district in which he is a candidate and for 20 years has been in the real estate business in St. Louis. He cites the fact that he was a member of the House of Delegates from 1905 to 1907, supporting the administration of Mayor Wells. He also cites races he made for renomination to the House of Delegates and for Congress in the Tenth District, showing that he ran far ahead of his ticket. He admits having been president of the old Jefferson Club and calls attention to the fact that former Gov. Folk, John C. Roberts, Harry B. Hawes, Robert H. Kern, Horace Rumsey and August Henan also are former presidents of the organization. His platform, he says, is:

Support of the administration of President Wilson. Support of the mortgage tax bill. Support of good roads measures. Support of legislation helpful to the blind. Opposition to the Federal prohibition amendment. Opposition to an employers' liability act fathered by insurance companies, but support of such act if properly drawn, and support of all measures for the public welfare.

POLICE WILL BE AT POLLS

Saloons and Banks to Be Closed on Primary Election Day.

Chief Young today issued the usual orders providing for police protection at the polls on primary election day next Tuesday. The men will work in 12-hour, instead of eight-hour shifts, and two policemen will be stationed at each polling place. Captains will be held responsible for disturbances or irregularities at polling places in their districts.

Saloons will be closed from midnight Monday to midnight Tuesday. Banks also will be closed Tuesday.

200 RAIL HEADS HERE DISCUSS COAL NEEDS

Southwestern District Officials Estimate Their Needs at 166,000,000 Tons.

Two hundred operating officials of the railroads of the Southwestern division met in conference today at the Jefferson Hotel at the call of Regional Director Bush on the subject of fuel conservation in operation. In the absence of Bush, Eugene McAuliffe, manager of the fuel conservation section of the Federal Railroad Administration, explained the situation which necessitated conservation.

The railroad fuel requirements, he said, had reached such proportions as had never been dreamed of. The most conservative estimate of the need for 1918 was 166,000,000 tons, which would cost at least \$2.50 per ton at the mine. The transportation and handling cost would bring the total to \$681,000,000, and anthracite and oil would increase it to \$739,000,000.

Supply to Be Short.

It was estimated, he said, that the country's fuel supply would be 79,500,000 tons short and curtailment of nonessential industries would be inevitable. That was already being done. He cited the case of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which, although it owns its own mines and railroad and has 30,000 tons in storage, has been placed under restriction.

Scarcity in the East, he said, already had resulted in Ohio coal being sent into New England, and Illinois and Kentucky were being called upon to supply sections previously supplied by Ohio. There was a similar abnormal movement eastward from all fields, which was sure to create a bad situation.

Five Years of War Expected.

The railroads, he said, would have to conserve coal and do everything possible to keep even nonessential plants going, in order to prevent internal disturbances. The Government, he said, took over the railroads at the request of the heads, who confessed that they could not cope with the situation. The railroad men would have to prepare for very stringent regulations affecting their positions. The Government, in turning over billions to the railroads, would exercise a strict stewardship. He declared that the view in Washington was that the war would last five years longer. He suggested that the railroads appoint fuel superintendents for every division to look after consumption in operation.

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RUMELY SUSPECTED OF PAYING GERMAN AGENTS

Large Sums Placed at His Disposal by Germany, Evidence Shows.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The German Government paid several hundred thousand dollars to agents in this country, before the United States entered the war, in return for information regarding American munitions and crops, according to a statement made today by Alfred L. Becker, deputy State Attorney-General, who is investigating expenditures of Teuton funds in this country.

Evidence obtained in the inquiry indicates, Becker said, that the money reached these agents through Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who was indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York, on a charge of perjury in connection with the alleged German purchase of the New York Evening Mail. Large sums were placed by the German Government at the disposal of Dr. Rumely, Becker said, the evidence shows, in addition to the money expended for the Mail stock.

A suite of rooms or an apartment can be rented as easily as a hall room through Post-Dispatch Wants.

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A TROOP, MISSOURI RANGERS, RETREAT BEFORE GRASSHOPPERS

Night Spent at W. J. Lemps Farm, and Then They Set Out for Busch Farm.

A Troop, Missouri Rangers, spent last night in clover at the William J. Lemps farm near Fenton, St. Louis County. It was not that they enjoyed social entertainment, which they declined, but that they set up their dog-tents in a clover field. There they underwent an attack from so many battalions of grasshoppers that finally they beat a retreat to the Meramec River.

The troop, consisting of about 40 men, left their base, Oakland and Mackinac avenues, at 6 a. m. yesterday, and made a drive of 18 miles on horseback to the Lemps farm, where they arrived at 11 a. m. The military life was strictly adhered to, the men staking out their horses instead of putting them in stables, cooking their own meals, and undergoing sentry duties. The tents and camp stoves preceded them on a motor truck.

Retiring early, they arose this morning and broke camp, after which they set out for the Busch farm. They are to spend the afternoon and night there, and on returning to St. Louis tomorrow morning will parade through the city. Capt. A. G. Reid, in command, and Lieut. I. A. Mendell of the United States Army is in charge of instruction. August A. Busch Jr. serves as stable sergeant.

SENATOR WILFLEY AGAIN DENIES THAT HE VOTED FOR TAFT

States Also That He Spoke for Democratic Ticket in 1912 and Here in 1905.

Senator X. P. Wilfley, candidate for the Democratic nomination, to succeed himself for the unexpired term of the late Senator Stone, has issued a statement, addressed to the St. Louis Republic, denying charges in that paper that he voted for Taft election in 1912.

Wilfley called the Republic's attention to the fact that the Post-Dispatch a month before the publication in the Republic printed the statement of Eugene Hale that Wilfley had told him he voted for Taft, and with it Wilfley's denial that he had voted for Taft. The Senator said that notwithstanding this denial, the Republic repeatedly had stated that he had not denied the story.

Wilfley then stated that he spoke for the Democratic ticket in 1912 in La Grange, Mo., and in 1905 for the Democratic City Committee in St. Louis, citing the dates and places where he spoke.

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PACIFIST SOCIETY HERE HAS DISBANDED

People's Council of America Intended to Aid Conscientious Objectors to the Draft.

The St. Louis branch of the People's Council of America, an organization affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World and other radical groups, and formed here last winter to carry on a pacifist propaganda and aid conscientious objectors to the draft, has disbanded for want of support from the radical elements which once formed the bulk of its membership.

Clore Warner, an attorney in the Boatmen's Bank Building, who acted as temporary secretary and treasurer of the organization at the beginning, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that the council's downfall locally was precipitated by the appearance in its midst of extremists, who favored organized opposition to the draft and espionage laws.

An office was opened at 418 Commercial Building with Miss Edith Short, daughter of the former rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Lindell boulevard and Spring avenue, in charge. A program of activities including the organization of neighborhood propaganda groups to spread bulletins advocating early peace, the formation of a legal defense bureau for "victims" of the regulations against unrestricted speech and those who objected to the draft, was adopted. The office, however, was closed in February after four months of existence. Since then the organization has dwindled into nothing.

Business partners are seeking each other through Post-Dispatch Wants.

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In Families With Children many parents now use POSTUM instead of coffee, for the simple reason that children should never drink coffee, and POSTUM which is wholesome and healthful, has a delicious coffee-like taste but isn't hurtful

Gen. MacArthur's Assignment.
By the Associated Press.
CAMP MEADE, Md., Aug. 3.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the Rainbow Division, who has been transferred home to Camp Meade, will command an infantry brigade in the new Eleventh Division, organization of which has just begun.

Dr. Mary Walker Seriously Ill.
By the Associated Press.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Dr. Mary E. Walker, pioneer reformer and prominent suffragist, is seriously ill at her home in Oswego. She was injured by a fall a year ago in Washington and her health since has been impaired. Dr. Walker is 80 years old.

From everywhere to the Mercantile Trust Company

Your Mercantile Savings Account should be opened on or before August 5th it will then draw interest from August 1st.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
(Member Federal Reserve System—U.S. Government Depository)
EIGHTH AND LOCUST ST. ST. LOUIS

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

JOHN, CARDINAL McCLOSKEY. By Cardinal F. J. McLaughlin. This book is both a biography of America's first Cardinal and a description of the religious life of New York during the nineteenth century.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME. By Guglielmo Ferrero and Corrado Vivanti. The monarchy and the republic from the foundation of the city to the death of Julius Caesar. Written by the eminent Italian historian.

CLOCKS ON OLD CLOCKS. By Arthur Hayden. A practical handbook dealing chiefly with British clocks of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It includes an interesting account of the part that watches have played in supplanting clocks together with a list of clock makers.

A CABINET OF JADE. By David O'Neil. By a St. Louisan. "Exquisite little imaginary poems—they are so simple they can be explained only by themselves." William Marion Reedy.

PRACTICAL ART ANATOMY. By E. G. Lutz. For the beginner as well as to the mature artist.

THE PRISON AND THE PRISONER. By J. K. Jaffray, ed. The results of seven years of scientific study and personal investigation by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

BEYOND THE RHINE. By Marc Henry. Memories of art and life in Germany before the war. The author is a Frenchman who lived in Germany 20 years, was associated with the young German intellectuals, and played an active part in the life of that country.

COLOUR STUDIES IN PARIS. By Arthur Symonds. Sketches of the true Bohemian Paris, enlivened by charming verses, signed portraits and rare cartoons.

THE ADIRONDACKS. By E. Morris Longstrech. This is an account of a fascinating journey but also serves as a guide book and an informal history of this region from the days of Indian possession down to the present.

DIABETIC COOKERY. By Rebecca W. Oppenheimer. A collection of recipes tested under a physician's supervision. The food values in each case and the proper rationing to the individual patient are also given.

THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD. By M. P. E. Gessman. A scientific study of the development of the potentialities of the child. Contains contributions from many well-known American physicians.

LOCKE'S NEW NOVEL

HOW the heaven of a war that is being waged to make the world safe for democracy is working in English society is the theme of William J. Locke's new novel, "The Rough Road." The story is about a young man, reared to a life of ease in the lap of luxury. His greatest worries are room decorations, wall papers, clothes, teas and the demands of society. He is so petted and pampered that his scapegoat cousin elects to class him as a sort of lap-dog and bestows upon him the nickname "Doggie." So, despite the fact that he has been christened James Marmaduke Trevor, "Doggie" sticks.

Of all young men he is the envied. Then come the early days of August, 1914, and the foundations are pulled from under the temple of civilization. "Doggie" looks into the abyss, but has not the strength of character to take the plunge, though all his friends are rallying to the defense of human liberty. Promptly the society that had teased and petted and pampered and knowledged to "Doggie" looks upon him with its brows uplifted. It all makes "Doggie" so uncomfortable that he soon sees that it is not possible for him to stay out any longer. He just must get in! A commission is obtained for him through family influence. But, alas! "Doggie" has not the character to carry on with it. He fails and surrenders his commission.

By this time "Doggie" is in apparently hopeless straits. It looks like suicide. Then he encounters an old tutor, a Scotchman, who has made a mess of life because of an appetite for liquor. The tutor has gone into the army as a private and he persuades "Doggie" to enlist as a private, too.

After this it is a story of the regeneration and remaking of a man in the pitiless alembic of the trenches. Mr. Locke tells it graphically, splendidly, magnificently. He puts "Doggie" through the slowly-grinding mills of the gods, which crush his pride, his arrogance, his selfishness and his other weaknesses in the remorseless machinery of war and from the resulting mass, with the solubles of human kindness and brotherhood remolds a real man. He does not win the V. C. nor perform any outstanding feat of heroism, but he does his duty wherever and whenever he finds it. When it is all over "Doggie" has lost the girl of his old social sphere whom he was to have married, but he has gained a lovely middle-class French lass upon whom he would have scorned to look in the old days. Mr. Locke makes no attempt to see the war through, but leaves his hero happy in the midst of it. (John Lane.)

A HISTORY OF MISSOURI

THE history of Missouri is well worth reading, as those will find who delve into the volume of Prof. E. M. Violette of the Kirkville Normal School. Though it is written as a text book, Prof. Violette has taken cognizance of a fundamental fact in preparing his history, and that is there is no hope of getting the study of State histories introduced in the high schools where the study of American history is fostered. He, therefore, has prepared his book as auxiliary reading in connection with the study of American history, and each chapter carries an introduction connecting the events contained therein with their proper period in the story of the country.

Prof. Violette covers a field that had been almost neglected for many years prior to the publication of his book. In fact it is almost 20 years since the publication of a history of this State until this one was brought out and, in that time, a multitude of facts about the settlement and development and growth of the State has been uncovered. They are presented within the covers of this volume. Because of the operations of the French from New Orleans up the Mississippi River, Missouri was invaded by the white man less than a century after settlements were opened on the Atlantic coast. The lead mines of the State were the magnet and incentive for Frenchmen from New Orleans to penetrate far up the Missouri River early in 1700. The evolution of Missouri from a wilderness to a great Commonwealth is a real romance about which, it is regretful to say, few Missourians know little if anything. Here is the story of Missouri told sympathetically but not boastfully by a Missourian. Let's all read it. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Stucco House."

OF Gilbert Cannan we have heard. It said: They hold him captive in the London Tower. Because of odd things in the fel- Respecting armies as a means to power.

He is a pacifist of that persuasion. Which our own Teddy called those dehorned cattle. Who'd let their wives be slapped nor seize occasion.

At such a moment to go into battle. We cannot say how grievous is his folly.

In this, not having seen his notions stated: But even so, we can't help feeling jolly.

Well glad that he has been incarcerated. If what he said has not yet proven treason.

And he is not to go thence where they bade him. We want to set this book up as a reason.

For keeping Gilbert where we heard they had him. No greater mess was ever made of chatter.

That in its just proportions honors action: The author must be madder than a hatter.

To so expose his gift to malediction. He serves no purpose, in our poor opinion.

By finding villainess hid in every bower; That is psychology's accursed domination.

So prithies, Britain, keep him in the Tower! "The Stucco House," by Gilbert Cannan. (Doran.)

WHY PROHIBITION?

WHY Prohibition? by Charles H. Steele, may be of interest to some St. Louisans for the reason that the author is known here among Episcopals as a settlement worker, but why anyone should pay \$1.50 to learn what everyone knows about the viciousness of the liquor habit, its evils and the evils of the saloon is another question.

If the book had been written as a series of articles for some newspaper its object would more easily have been attained and its readers counted by perhaps millions instead of possibly only tens, hundreds or a few thousands, but with \$1.50 as the price the book is almost prohibitive, especially in these war times.

No man has ever had, nor can any man ever have, an argument in favor of the saloon, no matter what his views be on "personal liberty" or temperance. Everyone agrees that the saloon is not essential to daily life.

As for the effect of liquor upon the human system, that is another matter. In moderation it is supposed to do good; in excess it is absolutely a destroyer of tissue and temperament, brings sorrow and is generally regarded as an enemy to the progress of the human race. There are hundreds of saloonkeepers and men in the liquor business who never drink beer, whisky or the so-called light wines.

But why pay \$1.50 to read statistics compiled by Charles Steele or anyone else when every fact that the book contains is already known and has been published a dozen hundred times, if not more.

Perhaps there is but one point in the book that a question may be raised as to the effect of "booze" upon the human system and that is where the author says: "We are informed that all men should demand a label on their goods, among other things it means the prevention of tuberculosis. But every scientist, and every physician who is perfectly honest, will tell you that those who are responsible for tuberculosis. The fact that the Brewery Workers' Union Label is on the barrel or on the bottle doesn't make a man or woman immune from the effects of the booze which they contain!" (George H. Doran Company, New York.)

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

TORREY MASS MEETING

TONIGHT, MOOSE HALL, GRAND AND PINE

EVERYBODY WELCOME—GOOD MUSIC

Col. Jay L. Torrey and Others Will Speak

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What They Are Doing in the Movies



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS and PAULINE CURLEY in "BOUND IN MOROCCO" West End Lyric



BARBARA CASTLETON and E. K. LINCOLN in "FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD" Columbia

FAIRBANKS IS BACK
WITH A CHALLENGE

Defies Public to Find Plot or Keep Track of His Antics in Newest Picture.

Douglas Fairbanks comes to the West End Lyric and the Lyric Skydome tomorrow (no trouble for him to be in two places at once) in his latest offering "Bound in Morocco." He will make his first appearance in St. Louis in any house with the exception of the Orpheum, where it had two weeks' run recently.

Wednesday and Thursday, Douglas Fairbanks will feature the Lyric Skydome program with "Say, Young Fellow," in which he plays the part of a newspaper reporter. Next Friday there will be a double program with the features, Kitty Gordon in "The Little Duchess."

J. L. Sweeney, manager of the Central, is going to have a really notable premiere run the week of Sunday, Aug. 11, when he has booked for his Market Street house "The Moral Suicide," a Pathe feature, with an all-star cast, headed by John Mason.

Leah Baird and Anne Luther are two of the best-known of his supporting players.

The Royal Theater, Sixth street, near Olive, will be opened on Sunday, Aug. 18, with "For Husbands," a Jewel production, distributed by the Universal Film Co.

The Educational Films Corporation announces a series of short subject pictures, the product of the Northwestern Film Corporation of Sheridan, Wyo., in which pure Indians appear as the actors in photoplays designed to suit them.

The Educational films also announces the release this week of "The Rainbow Bridge," a Newman travel picture made in Southeastern Utah and including what is said to be the greatest natural bridge in the world.

"NINE-TENTHS OF THE LAW"

AT NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Mitchell Lewis Has Leading Role in French-Canadian Drama

Mitchell Lewis, in "Nine-tenths of the Law," will be the leading attraction at the New Grand Central for the week beginning tomorrow.

The story presents an important and dramatic episode in the lives of Leneau, a French-Canadian trapper, and his wife, Jane. Grief for their baby boy, buried a little way from their cottage, threatens the mental balance of the young wife. In a neighboring cabin lived "Red" Adair and Pappineau, lawless drunken prospectors. After a trip to Vancouver, Adair returns with a baby boy, whom he introduces as wealthy.

He plans to hold the child for ransom. During their drunken slumbers the child wanders out and is caught in a bear trap set by Leneau, who finds him the next morning. The little fellow, whom Leneau and Jane christen "Little Roughneck," so fills the void in their lives that they make no effort to learn his name, but save their conscience with the knowledge that possession is nine-tenths of the law. The baffled kidnappers are both killed in their daring efforts to steal "Little Roughneck" from Leneau, whose scenes supply plenty of action in a good fight between Adair and Leneau.

Adair, however, leaves a paper, which Leneau finds, identifying the child. In spite of Jane's protest the trapper takes the boy to Vancouver and convinces Judge La Mar of his innocence in the affair. Later Leneau and "Little Roughneck" return to the cabin just in time to prevent Jane from destroying herself in her unhappiness. All ends well when Leneau relates La Mar's explanation that the baby was the child of his housekeeper and that he had promised to keep the boy until he could find a good home for him and such worthy parents as Leneau and Jane.

The recently announced revival of the Theodore Roosevelt African hunt picture, to be released by McClure, are to be marketed through the First National Exhibitors' Association.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Olga Petrova in "Tempered Steel"

"HER MOMENT" WITH ANNA LUTHER

A NEAR-TRAGEDY OF THE BALCONY

PRICES: Before 8:30, 15c; after 8:30, main floor 25c, balcony 15c. Performance at 8, 8:15, 8:30 and 8:45 p. m. daily.

This Week—Children Between the Ages of 7 and 16 Will Not Be Admitted.

10c COLUMBIA 20c

Theater, Sixth and St. Charles.

Open 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LAST DAY TODAY

The Legion of Death

A wonderful picture of the Russian Women Fighters.

First Time in St. Louis: also

Charlie Chaplin

in "HIS DARE-DEVIL QUEEN."

New feature in the "Freedom of the World," with Barbara Castleton and E. K. Lincoln.

Added Attraction—Miss Radie Hart will sing "Mamma's Chocolate Soldier" and "Girls of France."

The recently announced revival of the Theodore Roosevelt African hunt picture, to be released by McClure, are to be marketed through the First National Exhibitors' Association.

NEW DELMAR Delmar at 49th Street

Sunday—One Day Only.

The German Curse in Russia

Ambassador, our own David R. Francis, amidst the chaos and ruin.

One Price for All Seats—15c.

Flashes From Filmland

By Universal—"The Magnificent Jacula," with Priscilla Dean; "The Duchess of Dark Entry" and "The Dream Lady," with Carmel Myers; "The Bargain True," with Ruth Clifford; "The Man Who Wouldn't Shoot," with Harry Carey; "The Vanity Pool," with Mary MacLaren.

By Metro—"A Pair of Cupids," with Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne; "The House of Mirth," with Viola Dana; "In Judgment Of," with Anna Q. Nilsson and Franklyn Farnum.

By Vitaphone—"Brick Dust Row," an O. Henry story, with Alice Joyce; "The King of Diamonds," with Harry Morey and Betty Blythe.

By Fox—"Under the Yankee Flag," with George Walsh and Regina Quinn.

Maxwell Karger, manager of productions for Metro, has engaged Olive Tell and Hale Hamilton to star in future productions. Miss Tell's first photoplay has not been decided upon, but Mr. Hamilton will make his bow in a screen version of George Randolph Chester's "Five Thousand an Hour."

The Exhibitors' Trade Review relays the announcement that Charlie Chaplin's second picture under his contract with the First National Exhibitors' Circuit will be "Shoulder Arms," to be released in August.

Lillian Walker is at work on the first film production of the company organized in her name, "The Embarrassment of Riches," by Louis K. Ansbacher. The picture is being made at the old Thanahouser studio in New Rochelle.

Florence Malone, who was leading woman for Guy Bates Post in "The Masquerader," has been engaged by World Pictures to support Louise Huff in "The Sea Wolf."

Negotiations are in progress, it is said, for the showing of the Educational Films Corporation's "Your Fight at Work and at Play" on board transports and behind the lines in France.

When Triangle releases its photoplay titled "High Tide," now scheduled for the week of August 18, Harry Metcayer will be introduced to film "fans" as a Triangle star. Jack Livingston was lined up for that honor in this particular film, but a change in the production plans put Metcayer in the lead.

EXCURSIONS

EXCURSION ST. PAUL

Dependable Schedule

2 Trips Every Day, Rain or Shine

FAMILY EXCURSION Every Day, 9:30 A. M.

MOONLIGHT TRIP Every Night, 8:30 P. M.

SAT. AFT. OUTING Every Sat., 2:30 to 7:30

SUNDAY CRUISES 125-Mile Trips, 9:30 A. M.

Sunday Trip Repeated Mondays

Streetcar Wharf, Foot Washington Av.

Main Deck Free, Cabin 10c, 15c, 20c

AUTOS PARKED FREE

King Baggett has been engaged to play opposite Emily Stevens in Metro's production of "Kildare," which was adapted by Jere Looney from the novel of Eleanor Mercein Kelly. Harry L. Franklin will direct the making of the picture.

Some announcements of productions to be released in the future are:

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Olga Petrova in "Tempered Steel"

"HER MOMENT" WITH ANNA LUTHER

A NEAR-TRAGEDY OF THE BALCONY

PRICES: Before 8:30, 15c; after 8:30, main floor 25c, balcony 15c. Performance at 8, 8:15, 8:30 and 8:45 p. m. daily.

This Week—Children Between the Ages of 7 and 16 Will Not Be Admitted.

10c COLUMBIA 20c

Theater, Sixth and St. Charles.

Open 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LAST DAY TODAY

The Legion of Death

A wonderful picture of the Russian Women Fighters.

First Time in St. Louis: also

Charlie Chaplin

in "HIS DARE-DEVIL QUEEN."

New feature in the "Freedom of the World," with Barbara Castleton and E. K. Lincoln.

Added Attraction—Miss Radie Hart will sing "Mamma's Chocolate Soldier" and "Girls of France."

The recently announced revival of the Theodore Roosevelt African hunt picture, to be released by McClure, are to be marketed through the First National Exhibitors' Association.

NEW DELMAR Delmar at 49th Street

Sunday—One Day Only.

The German Curse in Russia

Ambassador, our own David R. Francis, amidst the chaos and ruin.

One Price for All Seats—15c.

"FREEDOM OF THE WORLD"
AT COLUMBIA THEATER

Special War Film Tells Dramatic Story of Love and Battle on Fields of France.

"For the Freedom of the World," a war story which is said to have a strong dramatic appeal, will be a special feature at the Columbia Theater for the week beginning tomorrow. It was written by Capt. Edwin Bower Hesser and is presented by Ira M. Lowry.

Barbara Castleton has the role of the heroine, Betty Milburn. The leading man, in the part of George Harvey, is E. K. Lincoln, a prime film actor, who is returning to the screen after a long absence.

The story has to do with the exploits of the Americans who joined the Canadian army before the United States enters the war. There are several battle scenes in which genuine Canadian soldiers in training are introduced.

One dramatic episode in this play has been widely commented upon. It comes as a climax to a soul-stirring story of war and love with the great world conflict now raging as the background. The young and beautiful wife of an officer of the American legion of the Canadian expeditionary forces, violating an ironclad rule of the War Office, disguises herself as a nurse and goes to

visit her husband at the front. Through the machinations of a cowardly officer, once a suitor for her hand, her presence and her husband's knowledge of it is exposed.

Husband and wife are arrested and ordered before a court-martial with the knowledge that their trial can result in nothing short of the verdict prescribed for every such violation of the regulations—death before a firing squad. Rather than see his bride suffer such a fate, her husband shoots her with his service revolver, and she falls at his feet, breathing her gratitude with "Thank you, my husband."

The shot, however, is not fatal and the bravery of the husband in a great crisis brings about a happy ending.

"Her Moment" at the Central. Anna Luther, one of the more brilliant of the younger film stars, is the leading woman in the cast of "Her Moment," which opens Sunday at the Central, Sixth and Market streets. The story was written by Samuel H. London and deals with the life history of Katinka, a beautiful girl of the Balkan countries, who, according to the custom maintaining in the place of her birth, is sold into bondage by an impecunious and unscrupulous father. The plot is not all laid in Rumania, however, as it quickly shifts with the nomadic tendencies of the girl's enslaver to the other Balkan countries, and thence to China Japan and finally to the United States.

"The German Curse in Russia" is the title of a five-reel production to be shown at the Delmar Theater Sunday matinee and night. These pictures present vivid scenes enacted in the cities of Petrograd and Kronstadt during the uprising, and the taking over of the Government by the Bolshevik forces.

Donald Thompson, the intrepid American war correspondent, is responsible for the taking of these pictures, which he secured at great risk during the riots and war actions. The scenes are said to be comprehensive and thrilling, and the Women's Battalion of Death, the trench

fighting, the work of the Red Cross under fire and the processions and street fighting in Petrograd are shown. The American Ambassador, D. R. Francis of St. Louis, is amidst the rioting and chaos, and the position of the picture showing the Russian soldiers going over the top in the face of a withering machine-gun fire is inspiring. The picture will be on exhibition but one afternoon and night.

The program at the New Delmar the rest of the week is as follows: On Monday the Vitaphone, Earl Williams in the "Seal of Silence," on Tuesday, Sidney Drew in "Pay Day," Wednesday, June Caprice in "Miss Innocence," Thursday, June Elvidge in "The Woman of Redemption," Friday and Saturday will be shown "The Beast of Berlin."

The Downtown Lyric today will have Alice Joyce in "The Highest Bidder," Sunday, Constance Talmadge in "The Shuttle," Monday, Bessie Bariscale in "Maid of the Storm," Tuesday, "The Fallen Angel" with Jewel Carmen, Wednesday, "The Desert Woe," with Enid Bennett; Thursday, Emmy Wehlen in "The House of Gold," Friday, Wallace Reid in "The Firefly of France."

The Strand Theater inaugurates its St. Louis the new Universal serial, "The Brass Bullet," in which Juanita Hansen is starred. This will open at the Sixth and St. Charles street house Sunday. Each week the Strand will run a full chapter of this new film and has booked it for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. On Sunday and Monday the Strand will show, in addition, the first run, Carmel Myers in "The Dream Lady," Tuesday and Wednesday Harry Carey will be seen in "Hell Bent."

Something You Should Have While Away. Before leaving for your summer vacation, order the POST-DISPATCH sent to your summer home. It will be mailed to you regularly if you give your order to your carrier, or notify us by mail, or you can phone if more convenient—Olive or Central 6606, POST-DISPATCH Circulation Department.

The SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the FRANKLIN BANK

at Broadway and Washington Avenue

Will Be Open on Every

Saturday Afternoon and Evening Until

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

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Seven O'Clock

Seven O'Clock

112 KILLED IN ACTION IN TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

Largest Number Yet Recorded Under This Classification in a Day—56 Reported Wounded Severely.

11 EACH DIED OF WOUNDS AND DISEASE

Figures Bring Total of American Losses From This Country's Entry Into War to 14,882.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The army casualty list today shows: Killed in action 112, died of wounds 11, died of disease 11, died of accident and other causes 5, wounded severely 56, wounded, degrees undetermined, 2; missing 3. Total 206.

These figures bring the total American army casualties to the following: Killed in action 2274

Died of wounds 845
Died of disease 1504
Died of accident and other causes 608
Wounded in action 6838
Missing (including prisoners) 723
Total 14,882

The list:
Killed in action—Maj. James B. Nalle, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Herman St. J. Boldt Jr., New York City; James A. Cooper, Hale Center, Texas; Harry S. George, Pittsburg; Byron H. Mehl, Leavenworth, Kansas; Robert O. Purdy, Jr., Sumter, S. C.; Charles M. Stronberg, Somerville, Mass.; Master Engineer Hugh G. Middletown, Attalla, Ala.; Sergeants Harry B. Boyd, Kelo, Wash.; Michael J. Clanders, New Orleans; Ray M. Karls, Jasper, Mo.; Lee Meece, Dykes, Ky.; Lewis A. Pye, Rochester, N. Y.; Corporal James H. Bissell, Keene, N. H.; Dwight J. Cowles, Kansas City, Kan.; Leo A. Desilets, Kenne, N. H.; Allen J. Fitzmorris, Skowhegan, Me.; Vincent K. Grant, Valley, Minnesota; John Russ, Brooklyn; Thomas Seale, Long Island City; James H. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.; Anton M. Sorrensen, Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Vickroy, Lancaster, O.; William B. Weaver, Piney Creek, N. C.; Laurence B. Williams, Boston; Bugler Henry J. Keogh, Birmingham, N. Y.; Bugler Asher Yaffee, Syracuse, N. Y.; Wagoner William J. Dugger, Middleboro, Ky.; Mechanic Eli B. Souley, Nashua, N. H.; Privates Kelly Akers, no address; Stanley Anderson, Harlington, Neb.; John Arcamano, Brooklyn; Arthur Auten, Gaines, Mich.; Clayton S. Babcock, Hamilton, O.; Orville F. Ballard, Waupaca, Wis.; Grover Blevins, Pay Coulee, Mont.; Gilbert Bond, Canaan, Mo.; David Brendler, New York; Cyril E. Erier, Denver; Frank Brown, Chicago; John F. Brown, Alexandria, La.; Richard O. Burns, Beetown, Wis.; Edward N. Canavan, Detroit; Harold F. Canfield, Traverse City, Mich.; Earle L. Clett, Reno, Ga.; Lonnie E. Cline, Fortington, Io.; Leon J. Duane, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; William H. Durff, Shippenburg, Pa.; Lee Early, North Washington, Pa.; Robert J. Eckweiler, Natch, Pa.; Keith M. Edner, Campbell, Minn.; Lawrence J. Emmert, Chester, Pa.; Evan Evans, Cambria, Minn.; Luke G. Franklin, Golden Pond, Ky.; Lorenzo Pridemickson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Harry Gavlick, Denver; Joseph Z. Glusko, Grodno, Russia; Alfred B. Good-earl, East Boston, Mass.; Grant H. Gordon, Keene, N. H.; Paul E. Guyler, Modesto, Cal.; William L. Hall, Bestland, Va.; James Hammond, Springfield, Mass.; Ray K. Hampe, Reading, Pa.; Anthony Harris, Peoples, Pa.; Benjamin B. Hatfield, Independence, Mo.; James R. Herbert, Bowers Hill, Va.; Frank B. Holicky, Lakota, N. D.; Thomas H. Irwin, Galva, Io.; Forrest I. Isom, Mosier, Ore.; Steve Jendrosak, Chicago; Roy Johnson, Bridgeport, Neb.; Roy A. McCane, York, Pa.; M. Matsco, Allentown, Pa.; Maron Matusiewicz, Detroit; James R. Miller, Stockton, Cal.; Walter R. Miller, Plainwell, Mich.; Novie L. Moore, Forest Green, Mo.; John T. Morton, Page, N. C.; William Myers, Dartmouth, W. Va.; Axel E. Nelson, Little Falls, Minn.; Clarence G. Paff, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Paul Percy, Grandforks, N. D.; Harry E. Pfeffer, Pittsburg; William J. Phillips, Philadelphia; Rosario Ricciardi, Milford, N. H.; William H. Ripley, Lohrville, Io.; Henry Rivers, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Joseph H. Keating, Easting, N. Y.; Joseph Schroeder, Germantown, Tex.; Joseph Schwartz, San Francisco; Brady S. Smith, Philadelphia; Reginald Smith, Los Angeles; Joseph Sotomonte, Union Hill, N. J.; Raymond Stakes, Surrey, N. D.; Arthur R. Stanley, Nebraska, Minn.; Leslie M. Stone, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas P. Stone, Lockland, O.; Albert E. Swanson, LaPorte, Ind.; Ellis H. Tarter, Colfax, La.; James Usa, Cleveland; John L. Vallines, Comet, Va.; George W. Waldrop, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Wallace, West Philadelphia, Pa.; John Warsoski, New Bedford, Mass.; George A. Weeks, Eastman, Ga.; Samuel Weintraub, New York City; Franklin P. Weep, Gardenville, N. Y.; Ernest Williams, Canton, Pa.; Frank J. Wilkinson, Port Wayne, Ind.; Benjamin C. Wright, Sedalia, Mo.; Mike Yaps, New Britain, Conn.; Died of wounds, Lieut. Deleth E. Mellinger, Ephrata, Pa.; Sergt. Walter Jensen, Waltham, Mass.; Corp. Crowell G. Fish, West Lynn, Mass.; Privates Joseph M. Campbell, Albany, Ariz.; Donald A. Henry, Milinocket, Me.; Glenn V. Hughes, Los Angeles; Harry T. Lalone, Midland, Mich.; Charles E. McCleary, 4015 West Pine street, St. Louis; Louis J. Mills, Detroit; Frank Silva, Ager, Cal.; Thomas L. Smith, Underwood, Ala.; Died of disease, Sergt. Frank Schultz, Chicago; Saddler John A. Jerson, Tacoma, Wash.; Privates Joseph A. Anzick, Bay Shore, N. Y.; Leo E. Chapman, Meridian, Mo.; Angelo J. Crist, Columbia, Mo.; Jesse Dorsey, Blue Springs, Miss.; Ralph E. Perkins, York Beach, Me.; Leo Porter, Paris, Ill.; Philip Steen, East Duluth, Minn.; Walter N. Sunderling, Neb.; Nemoel E. Turpin, Whitecomb, Mont.; Died from accident and other causes, Sergt. James T. Chandler, Church View, Va.; Corp. Benjamin Dabych, Duluth, Minn.; Privates Gilbert Bedard, Fitchburg, Mass.; Constantine Papageorge, New York City; Otto F. Schaumann, Sisseton, S. D.; Wounded severely—Lieut. Joseph F. Hanerahan, New York City; Thomas G. Loux, Albany, N. Y.; Guy Pickett, Karnes City, Tex.; Sergts. Bertie M. Clish, Tiffin, O.; Charming Maffitt, Boston, Mass.; Carroll W. White, Scotts, Mich.; Corp. Lowell S. Blaisdell, Chicago; Edwin H. Bruce, Rutland, Vt.; Raymond B. Dickinson, South Shaftsbury, Vt.; Jesse T. Gearlds, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph M. Gieson, East Boston, Mass.; Joseph Sharks, Cedar Bluff, N. Y.; Bugler Frank McKune, Tacoma, Wash.; Cooks Ernest Schneider, Giddings, Tex.; John C. Phillips, Pottsville, Pa.; Wagoners Thomas P. Beatty, Long Branch, N. J.; William O'Connell, New York City; Mechanic Edward Joholski, Janesville, Wis.; Privates Joseph Bendetto, Geneva, Ill.; Charles J. Bendt, Chicago; James Bennet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Besteland, Carpio, N. D.; Geo. S. Bumgardner, Reedsville, Pa.; Joseph R. Bush, Lafayette, Ind.; John F. Carter, Birmingham, Ala.; Claude F. Chaffin, Eureka, Ok.; Earl L. Cline, Greenville, Pa.; Michael Battista, Providence, R. I.; Benjamin di Loreto, Yonkers, N. Y.; George P. Eberle, New York City; Ralph S. Fagan, Millville, N. J.; Vincent J. Ferro, Brooklyn; Thomas H. Green, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward E. Hart, Boston; Samuel Healy, Portland, Minn.; Frank Jenne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stanley Kigoweki, Sutoma, Poland; Charles E. Lucore, Caledonia, Pa.; Joseph McVeagh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Elmer L. Maxwell, Wellsville, Kan.; Leroy H. Melchisedek, Bend, Ore.; Earl M. Mortort, Ashley, Ind.; William S. Nevins, Highlands, N. J.; Algie Oiler, Springfield, Ky.; Everett E. Osement, Greensboro, N. C.; Ralph S. Parker, Chester, Vt.; William Richards, Butte, Mont.; Frank Rodlwa, Rodlwa, Russian Poland; Carl A. Solberg, Bohus, Lan, Sweden; Arthur C. Sorrel, East Hampton, Mass.; Walter M. Swornbourne, Hartford, Conn.; Stephen S. Syrczewski, La Salle, Ill.; Michael E. Treedy, Rochester, N. Y.; Linfred S. Treedy, Ireton, Io.; Frank Vega, Euandures, Mexico; Charles A. Weeks, Jersey City, N. J.; Wounded, degrees undetermined—Privates Ferdinand W. Siercks, Prairie View, Kan.; Richard E. Souders, Columbus, O.; Missing in action—Lieut. Roland W. Edwards, Arlington, Mass.; Henry C. Lewis, Germantown, Pa.; Joseph M. Hellen, Garden City, N. Y.; Herbert D. Smith, New York City; Corp. William W. Boness, Seattle, Privates Amato Catanto, Newark, N. J.; John Marra, New York City; Wayne Pletilla, White Point, Mich.; Harry E. Yoon, Pottstown, Pa.; Previously reported missing, now

reported killed in action—Private Thomas Kennedy, Newark, N. J.; Previously reported missing, now reported wounded in action—Corp. Chester Zientarski, Buffalo, N. Y.; Privates Harry K. James, Bristol, R. I.; Charles E. Knickerbocker, Cortland, N. Y.; Previously reported missing, now reported died from accident and other causes—Corp. William W. Gillum, Jackson, Ky.; Private Jerry A. Brown, Columbus, O.; Previously reported killed in action, now reported wounded in action—Private John Popeika, Chicago; Harry M. Shawkin, Pittsburg, Pa.

Four Marines Are Reported Killed In Action

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Marine Corps casualty list today shows: Killed in action, 4; wounded severely, 5; wounded slightly, 2. Total, 11.

These figures bring the total casualties among the Marines to the following figures:

Killed in action 490
Died of wounds 217
Died of disease and other causes 26
Wounded 1,217
Missing (including prisoners) 84

The list:
Killed in action—Sergts. Cecil A. Williams, Ahoskie, N. C.; Oliver C. Farrant, Dorchester, Mass. Corp. Forest G. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.; Private Walter S. Austin, Cincinnati.

Severely wounded in action—Privates Albert L. Galt, Hawthorn, Ky.; Victor Jones, Duquesne, Pa.; Oscar E. Martin, East Bend, N. C.; James W. Porter, Reading, Mass.; Jack G. Williams, Louisville, Ky.; Slightly wounded in action—Private James A. Madison, Webster, N. C.

Previously reported died of wounds received in action, now reported wounded in action—Private Saylor D. Shanafelt, Sigourney, Io.

City News in Brief

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A service flag of eight stars will be presented to Anderson Tent, No. 116, of the Macabees, tonight at their meeting in the Fraternal Building. Benjamin Wolf, an attorney, who formerly was the tent commander, will make the presentation.

Roderick E. Rombauer, who received an honorable discharge from the service last December, has been commissioned a Captain in the National Army. He served five years in the Missouri National Guard and was with the old First Regiment on the Mexican border. When the National Guard was called at the beginning of the war he was commissioned Captain in D Company, Fifth Regiment, and trained with it at Camp Doniphan. He is 26 years old.

Mrs. Philip R. Fonke of 20 Westmoreland place has resigned from the chairmanship of the St. Louis Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, in order to devote more time to the care of three small boys whom she has taken into her home. Mrs. N. A. McMillan will become chairman. Mrs. Fonke, who will remain a member of the executive committee, was made honorary chairman.

St. Louisans whose army commissions were announced at Washington yesterday are: Reserve Corps—First Lieutenant, engineers, Paul S. Goslee, 6117 Michigan avenue; Captain, medical, Stanley Clay Creveling, Grand and Olive; First Lieutenant, medical, Abraham Aaron Margulis, 5118 Easton; National Army—Second Lieutenant, chemical warfare service, Ebbert Webber, 3600 North Second street; Second Lieutenant, air service, Walter

Trefz, 3855 Evans avenue; Chaplain, First Lieutenant, Arthur Joseph White, 2916 North Newstead avenue.

Lieut. Louis J. Brooks Jr. of 5467 Von Versen avenue, who attended the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan and was assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa, has been promoted to Captain of infantry. He was formerly an attorney here.

POLICE ITEMS

At its annual election, the Police Relief Association selected the following Executive Committee, representing the patrolmen of the 14 districts: Patrolmen Henry Sarten, Frank Steffen, Adolph Amrhein, Robert Feldhaus, Sam Stewart, George Martan, Edgar Drain, Michael Finn, Timothy Grogan, Edward Dowd, Patrick Falvey, Hugh Regan, John Rely and Henry Myers; representing police headquarters and Detective Bureau, Detective M. J. O'Brien; representing the Sergeants, Sergts. John Dalton and Chris Smith; representing the Lieutenants, Lieut. Sam Sullens, and representing the Captains, Capt. William Hess. The new committee will meet next week and elect officers.

Burglars last night climbed to the roof of a one-story building at 2350 Washington avenue, occupied by a saloon owned by Arthur Draper, fastened a rope to the skylight structure and slid down into the barroom. They got \$5 and two shotguns.

Automobiles were stolen last night from Edward Eastman, 1611 Carr street; Harry M. Kissel, 3645 Finney avenue; Marcus Harris, 14 Washington Terrace, and John L. Burnett, 5248 Alcott avenue.

Charles Rubin, 33 years old, 1821 Carr street, a laborer, and his wife, Annie, 28, were arrested in the famous & Barr store yesterday on complaint of a store detective, who told

the police she saw the couple taking articles for which they did not pay.

Joseph Smelter, 38 years old, 1017 Chestnut street, was arrested in a saloon at 980 Market street last night when others charged that he cursed the President. He is a laborer and was born in Missouri.

While Mrs. Octavia Wetmore, 2837A North Grand avenue, was walking in front of 3550 Pine street yesterday three negro boys ran from a yard, snatched her purse containing \$12.50 and ran away.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Tillie G. Timberman yesterday sued to divorce William J. Timberman, 2715 Olive street, a clairvoyant, known as "Prof. William J. Martin." The petition states they were married April 18, 1883, but have occupied separate rooms in the same house since June 10, 1911.

Two boys and a man were hurt in automobile accidents yesterday. Alfred Parlo, 53, 5251 Daggett avenue, suffered a fractured ankle when a machine driven by Ben Phippen, negro, 2821 Clark avenue, got out of control and struck him at Grand and Bell avenues; Peter Rabbitt, 15, 1423 North Seventeenth street, suffered an injured arm when an automobile driven by M. G. Devinson, 704 Railway Exchange Building, ran over him at Fourth and Market streets; and William Kenpin, 15, 3744 Olive street was taken to the City Hospital suffering from a fractured skull after falling from the tail gate of a newspaper truck following a collision at Twelfth and Benton streets.

Ellen Ewinsky, 4 years old, was burned about the neck, arms and body today when her clothing became ignited from the candle with which she was playing at her home, 1181 Madison street. Her mother, Mrs. Martin Ewinsky, extinguished the fire. The child was taken to the

city hospital, where her condition was pronounced serious.

A fire truck responding to an alarm sent in from 3527 Lindell avenue, collided with an automobile driven by Elisha Pettis, 23, a negro, of 3111 Lawton avenue, at Theresa and Lawton avenues last night. The shoulder of one of the horses attached to the fire apparatus was broken. Pettis was arrested.

PEOPLE ASKED TO CONTINUE GIVING BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

More Than 60,000 Distributed Through St. Louis Public Library in Six Months.

Through the St. Louis Public Library more than 60,000 books, 20,000 magazines and 300 scrapbooks and cartoons, humorous items and games have been distributed among soldiers and sailors at the various camps and training stations during the last six months. These facts are revealed in a report of the Assistant Librarian, Dr. George R. Throop.

He states that St. Louisans have donated more than 100,000 books for this purpose. To Camp Pike have been sent 4000 books, and to Camp Wheeler and Shelby 3500 each. There is urgent need for text books of all kinds, especially mathematics and French and Spanish primers. The American Library Association, in a recent letter, asked the people of St. Louis to continue and increase their gifts of books, to equip troop trains and transports. Dr. Throop requests that large dry goods boxes be donated, in which to pack the volumes for shipment.

Missing After Downing 58 Planes

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Maj. Edward Mannock, one of England's most successful flying men, who had 48 German machines to his credit up to a month ago, is missing, according to the Evening Standard. Maj. Mannock was last seen fighting over the German lines, July 29, when his machine was observed to fall in flames.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CANTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Do you want skin-health?

If you are suffering from eczema or some similar distressing, embarrassing skin eruption, why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly yields to Resinol, and in most cases is easily healed by it. The first application usually stops itching and makes the skin feel cool and comfortable. We recommend it with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients. Aided by Resinol Soap it acts even more quickly.

Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap also help to clear away pimples. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. Trial of each free. Dept. S-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



This is the only antiseptic cleanser that equals others sold at twice the price

Make That Weak Back Strong!



IN THESE trying days we need every ounce of strength and the ability to do a full day's work every day. The man or woman with weak kidneys is half crippled. A lame, stiff back, with its constant, dull ache and sharp, shooting twinges, makes the simplest task a burden and a full day's work impossible. Headaches, dizzy spells, and an "all worn out" feeling are daily sources of distress. You can't afford to neglect kidney weakness and make it easy for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to take you. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped many St. Louis people. They should help you.

Read These St. Louis Cases:

Manhattan Avenue	Mt. Clair Avenue	St. Ferdinand Avenue
Mrs. Herman Schaefer, 3263 Manhattan Av., says: "My kidneys did not act right at all and caused me a great deal of suffering and distress. I believe I inherited the trouble. My back pained me all the time and I couldn't get any rest. I couldn't do a thing about the house. I couldn't stoop because of the sharp knife-like pains that would catch me in my back. I was nervous and the least noise would startle me. I often got dizzy and one time fell down. Different medicines did me no good and one day a friend told me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. In a short time they helped me and I kept on taking them until I was sound and well." (Statement given May 29, 1916.)	J. W. Millam, 1441 Mt. Clair Av., gave the following statement May 31, 1916: "About two years ago I began to have slight aches across the small of my back. One day I'd feel the dull ache and then for a few days it wouldn't bother me. My back got so lame and sore that I couldn't stoop over to put on my shoes. Rheumatic twinges caught me in my legs and were very painful. I had dizzy spells and everything turned black before me. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. They helped me from the first and five or six boxes cured me of the attack." On May 12, 1917, Mr. Millam said: "Sometimes I have taken cold which has settled on my kidneys, bringing on a slight attack of my former trouble. A few doses of Doan's never failed to relieve me."	Mrs. S. G. Frey, 2905 St. Ferdinand Av., says: "My back became so weak and painful I often had to give up and rest while I was doing my housework. I seemed to have no strength left and everything seemed a drag to me. I had backache and my kidneys acted very badly. I got dizzy at times and black spots came before my eyes. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they brought me great relief. Whenever I feel a touch of backache or have taken cold I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and the trouble has quickly left me." (Statement given June 1, 1915.) On May 10, 1917, Mrs. Frey said: "I have had little to complain of with my kidneys since I last recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. I still use a few of Doan's now and then and they have never failed to do me good."
S. Twenty-Third Street	Gravois Avenue	Eichelberger Avenue
Fred Huckshold, 200 S. Twenty-Third St., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on when I have needed a kidney medicine and they have never failed to do me good. Now and then I have suffered from soreness and lameness across my back and my kidneys have not acted as they should. Doan's Kidney Pills have relieved me and I have been able to do my kidney trouble. I think most old people should use a good kidney medicine. I have used Doan's for years and I know that Doan's have been a great help to me by regulating my kidneys."	Mrs. D. P. Farrell, 5414 Gravois Av., says: "It has been some years now since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. At one time I suffered from a constant dull pain in my back so badly that I was unable to do my housework. The way my kidneys acted caused me a great deal of annoyance. I had awful dizzy spells and didn't seem to have any life in me, but felt tired out after the least bit of work. After using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got over all that trouble and I have never been bothered in that way since."	Edw. J. Turcock, watchmaker and jeweler, 4311 Eichelberger Av., says: "About a year and a half ago my kidneys began to trouble me. There were times I couldn't get up if I sat down, and I couldn't straighten and would have to walk around all bent over for several days. My kidneys were in bad shape and I suffered terribly from headaches. I had read a great deal about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I got some at the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. In three days' time I felt like a different person. All the trouble left me and I have had no more of it since."

Doan's Kidney Pills

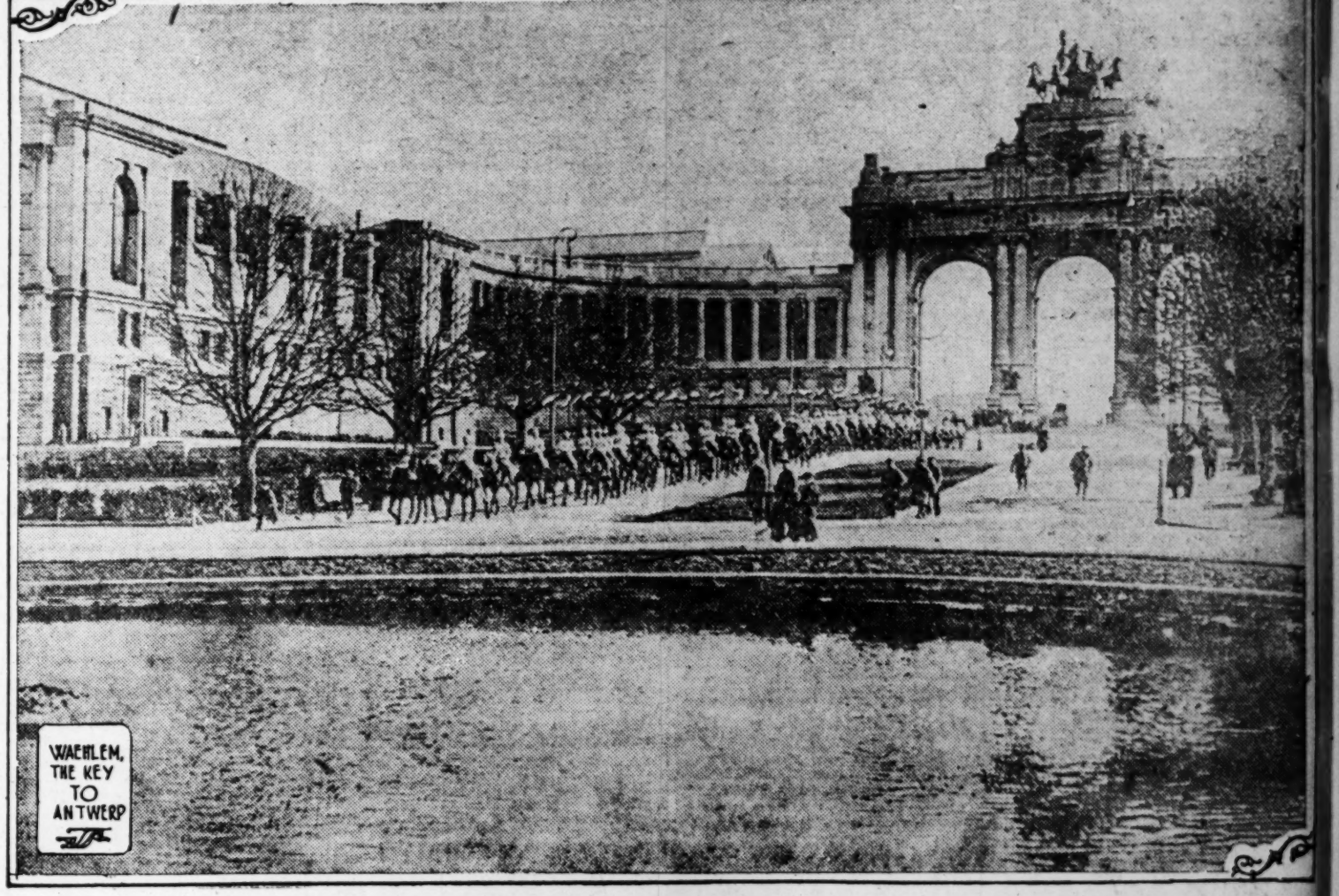
Every Druggist has Doan's, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

FALL OF ANTWERP TO THE GERMANS

BRAND WHITLOCK'S
STORY CONTINUED



ONE OF
FORTS
DEFENDING
ANTWERP



WACHTEL
THE KEY
TO
ANTWERP

Report of Arrival of English Army in Northern City Raised Great Hopes at Brussels, but Only Handful of Allies Had Come—Departed When Government Fled to Ostend, and Bombardment of Invaders Succeeded.

The first part of this installment continues the story of the insolence of the German invaders in Brussels—September, 1914—and their disregard of the rights of the Belgians and of their agreements with them. The general referred to is Gen. von Luttwitz.

THE General also agreed, at the request of the Burgomaster, that for eight days the German authorities would make no further requisitions of food or provisions, either in the city or in its faubourgs or from the inhabitants. This agreement was drawn up Aug. 24, 1914, signed by Von Jarosky and the Burgomaster and witnessed by Grabowsky, the Councillor Aulique of the German legation.

And the very next day a German General passing through Brussels told the Burgomaster that he would not observe this convention unless Max made it possible for him to bring at once by railroad from St. Trond, a place northeast of Brussels, some stores of food and provisions that he had there. Max wrote a protest to Von Jarosky insisting that the convention had been made without condition and that for a German General to introduce a condition later was to break the given word and destroy confidence in a contract regularly signed by the German Government.

And again, on the 27th, two days after the agreement made by Von Jarosky to the effect that there would be no more requisitions for eight days, a superior officer sent by a General in charge of an army 50 kilometers from Brussels, came to the Hotel de Ville and ordered Max to furnish him with 50 pounds of yeast. Max again invoked the convention, but this General said that he was not bound by Von Jarosky's word.

In the meantime Max had succeeded in obtaining a respite of 30 days for the payment of the 45,000,000 francs. It had been decided among the delegates of the various communes of the Agglomeration Bruxelloise (Greater Brussels comprises 15 communes, each with its Burgomaster, but the Burgomaster of the old historic Brussels had always been considered as the titular head of the whole city) that the Commune of Brussels would pay 20,000,000 and the other communes 30,000,000, divided among them pro rata to their population.

City Makes Payments

The city—that is, the Commune of Brussels proper—made its repayments regularly, and when Sept. 30 came there were only 4,400,000 francs left for the city to pay. The suburban communes had not succeeded in raising their 30,000,000, and the Commune of Brussels itself did not possess the funds necessary to pay the part of the other communes.

On Sept. 26 Baron von Luttwitz published the affiche set out above. Following this and in reply to it, M. Max wrote to M. Dufaire, the directeur of the Deutsche Bank in Brussels, that the certificates of indebtedness could not be paid on the 30th and that he did this as a riposte to the Governor-General's publication.

When I returned to the legation Villalobar was waiting there to see me. We had chatted a little while when the Echevins (Aldermen) Jacquesmain and Steen were announced, and M. Jacquemain came down the corridor swiftly, his dark face darker still in the stress of a vivid emotion. "Mauvaises nouvelles!" he exclaimed, as he entered the room. "Max a été arrêté!" ("Bad news! Max has been arrested!")

Max had been arrested at 2:30 in the afternoon while at a reunion of the delegates of the Agglomeration Bruxelloise, which was discussing the measures that they had to take in view of a situation that was growing more and more alarming.

At 5 o'clock that afternoon the Echevins Jacquemain, Lemonnier, Maes and Steen had gone to see the Military Governor, and had told him that all the administrative measures that Max had taken had been with the approval and with the accord of the College Echevinal and insisted that Max had not broken any of his pacts with the military authorities, and asked that all be arrested with Max.

Gen. von Luttwitz produced the letter that the Burgomaster had written to Dufaire of the Deutsche Bank; it was that for which he had been suspended. He should have written to the authorities, said the General, not to the director of the bank. He asked the Echevins to take the direction of affairs of the city. If they did not

do so he would name a German Burgomaster, who would take the necessary steps to have the entire amount of the indemnity of war paid. Jacquemain proposed to Gen. von Luttwitz that he be held as hostage in Max's place, but this the General, of course, refused to do. Then they came to the legation.

Villalobar and I decided to go to Gen. von Luttwitz, asking the Echevins to await our return. It was half-past seven o'clock, already dark, and a chill wind blowing.

At the old Ministry for Foreign Affairs there were signs of perturbation and ill humor; the sentinels were very nasty; we had difficulty in getting in. The young aid in the ante-room was very truculent, glancing contemptuously at our cards and saying curtly:

"What do you want to see the General for?"

Villalobar's Spanish pride bristled at once.

"Monsieur," he said, in a tone that might have blasted the young fellow where he stood. The officer handed our cards back to us saying that the General was at dinner and could not be disturbed. It was difficult to keep one's temper with such a boorish fellow as this youth, and it was unpleasant to adopt in dealing with him the only tone he understood; perhaps it was because we could not quite do the one that we succeeded so well in doing the other; we told him that we would state our business to no one but the General and in short, that we were not accustomed to speaking to aids-de-camp.

Von Luttwitz Interviewed

A flush of rage reddened the young cheeks that were scarred by the balafres of the prudent duels, but the phrase did its work, and young jackanapes clicked his heels and went in, came slamming out presently, shouted angrily to us that Monsieur le General wished us to wait, clicked his heels again, and flung out of the room in a fine show of temper.

We sat down and waited, cooling our heels if not our tempers, while the General finished his dinner. We waited long. German Generals are good trenchermen, and the wine that poor Davignon had left behind in his cellar was excellent. But all things come to an end, and finally the General came in. He had dined well, of course, and we had not dined at all; he came in, very friendly and with a certain loud laughing geniality, begged our pardon for having kept us waiting and showed us into his, or Davignon's, private room. We spoke of the arrest of the Burgomaster.

"Qu'est-ce que ça peut bien vous faire?" ("What affair of yours is that?")

It was, of course, none of our affair, as we admitted, but our good offices were at his service in the exigency. Then he told us the whole story. It was, he said, the third serious difficulty he had had with Max, and when he mentioned Max's name he had to restrain his feelings; he said that the difficulty was that Max had been growing too popular and that his popularity had gone to his head, in the intoxicating way that popularity will at times.

"That man has never written me a letter," he said, "in which there was not concealed some sharp pricking point," and he gave a vicious stab with his finger in the air to illustrate the effect of Max's piquancy.

General Is Obdurate

"There was nothing left for me to do but to arrest Max," said Gen. von Luttwitz. His face grew very hard as he sat there, and his red, his gray hair giving him a distinguished look. "One or the other must rule here," he exclaimed, "he or I, and I am put here to rule. When this house burns, I'll burn with it, under the ashes of the door sill." He clenched his fist, then gave a rather harsh laugh. We made a last effort to get him to reconsider his decision and release Max, but he shook his head determinedly.

"He has already been sent away," he explained. "I gave him a fine dinner, he concluded, and relaxed more comfortably in his chair. He added that Max would be sent to a fortress at Namur, in honorable confinement. "If the Brussels police continue at their posts and maintain order," I asked, "will you leave that work to them?"

"Yes," he said. "If we can keep order for three days, the worst will be over."

We left him then and returned to my lega-

THE SEVENTEENTH INSTALLMENT

TODAY is published the seventeenth installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. The last installment told of the insolence of the German invaders and the bravery of the people in Brussels.

The historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

tion. It was about 9 o'clock, and Messrs. Jacquemain and Steen were still waiting. We asked them to get M. Lemonnier and meet us again at the legation at 10:30.

Monsieur Lemonnier was a lawyer in Brussels, and the ranking echevin, would become acting Burgomaster, but when he arrived at the hour fixed with his colleagues, he was reluctant to assume the duties of acting Burgomaster precisely because of the old ambition to fill that very post; he had a delicacy that did him honor, and a reluctance to seem to profit by the misfortune of his ancient rival.

Sitting there around that long table where so many problems were to be discussed during

the troubled months and years of the future that was so kindly hidden from us, my thoughts went suddenly to another city far across the sea, and to its problems, which in coming to Brussels I had too fondly hoped to escape. It was a lucky thought, for all suddenly there flashed into my mind the peculiar coincidence that here was the same old problem that would not down, the old ineluctable struggle of the city to be free. The free city! And Brussels was one of the oldest free cities in the world!

Lemonnier Yields

I leaned forward toward Monsieur Lemonnier; in Belgium there is one chord in every citizen that vibrates instantly to the touch, and that is the chord of the old city spirit. It seemed strange to be stating the argument in another tongue, but I did the best I could, and I said to Monsieur Lemonnier:

"This is not the first time that the city of Brussels has been occupied by a foreign Power. Today it is the Germans, not so long ago it was the Dutch; before that it was the French and the Austrians and—the Spaniards." The Marquis smiled, and bowed. "Before that it was the Duke of Brabant with whom you struggled. But during all those occupations, during all those changes, there was one thing that always floated over the Hotel de Ville down there in the Grand Place. That was the city of Brussels, that flag was the red and green."

Monsieur Lemonnier did not wait for me to finish. He leaned forward out of the deep chair where he sat.

"I'll do it," he said. The Echevins prepared an affiche informing the people that the college would continue in their functions, would maintain order, "feront marcher les affaires." (Would keep things going.)

Villalobar and I wrote a note then to Von Luttwitz asking him to post the affiche; and he thanked us for suggesting it. It was after midnight.

Heavy Firing Heard

I was startled out of sleep by the heavy booming of cannoning, and then suddenly it was still, and the church bells were ringing in another Sunday. For days we had been waiting for the passes that would permit Gibson to go to Antwerp for the wheat, and our two mothers to leave. Their trunks had been packed and were waiting, and now more than ever, since we did not know what might follow the arrest of the popular Burgomaster, we were anxious to have them gone, and to know them safely out of Belgium. That morning the passierschein came, and at 10 o'clock they, with Gibson, in the motor piled high with luggage, drove away under the American flag.

And then M. Van Villenhoven, Charge des Affaires of the Dutch Legation, appeared to say that he had just been down to the Grand Place

and that a German Lieutenant with some want of tact had selected that as a propitious moment to parade there some Belgian soldiers, prisoners of war. But as the morning wore away the atmosphere of the city became surcharged with a nervous quality that was not reassuring, the news of Max's arrest was spreading, and then by noon there were callers at the legation anxiously inquiring if it were true that the American Minister had left.

It was precisely what I had expected; the crowd that had gathered to watch the motor laden with luggage drive away had already done its work. A number of citizens suggested that some means be devised to counteract the effect of the rumor and in the afternoon, then, shortly after luncheon, I took an open motor, and with my wife drove all over Brussels. The day was fine, clear and cold, and in the sunlight crowds were gathered everywhere.

One evening Baron von der Lancken said that the Germans had again taken Malines and that they could no more be dislodged? Then another day of heavy detonations, and another, and another. One by one the outer forts were falling, and then one morning the Baron came to say that the bombardment of the city itself was about to begin, and would I be so kind as to say to the Belgian Government, that if the Belgians would promise not to use the towers of the cathedral and other monuments for military purposes they, the Germans, would promise not to bombard them?

Stung by Word "Barbarians"

"We do not wish a repetition of the affair of Rheims," Von der Lancken said, "and we are tired of being called barbarians."

For the diplomatic representatives of a neutral Government it was a delicate question, for we were not to take any action that might have relation to military operations without instructions. The German authorities were most eager that the arrangement be made, and their interesting and original opinion was that this was not a military operation.

They knew certainly far more than I about military movements and I could only say to them that if the bombardment of Antwerp was not a military operation I should like them to do me the honor, when they had a real military operation on hand, to let me know.

I was, of course, anxious to aid in sparing those monuments, and yet, so readily does doubt poison even the most credulous mind in a world where agreements had a way of transmitting themselves into "chiffons de papier" (scraps of paper) that I was a prey to unworthy suspicions, and so sent a dispatch to Washington saying that if the Government desired, Gibson, then at Antwerp, could be instructed to bring the indications of the buildings to Brussels.

Antwerp Asked to Surrender

Then one morning—it was the 6th of October—we were getting off the English nurses, 125 of them, that day, and the doctors are well, including Wyatt, for all of which we were duly grateful—came Hermanito, always a very mine of gossip, and told me that the presence of military attaches proved that the Kaiser was in Belgium, perhaps in Brussels. Antwerp was to fall on the morrow; the city had been summoned to surrender and the time had expired at 6 that very day. The news spread abroad, in the way it used to do in those dumb days without a press. The city settled under a sudden melancholy; as the troops marched down the streets the men stood on the corners and watched them in despair.

The next morning—Wednesday, the 7th of October—Villalobar being at my house, at 10 o'clock the Baron von der Lancken and a Col. von Leipsig arrived; they came to ask us to inform the Government at Antwerp of the Germans' intention to bombard the city unless they surrendered. They came officially, wearing their swords, and bearing official documents. The Hague conventions, no less or what was left of them—and on these they squarely placed themselves.

Article 25 was the rock that yet projected itself from the water of the sea above us; they said that according to Article 26 it was their duty to use all means to notify the town, and inasmuch as the Belgians refused to receive any parlementaires, they had to have recourse to us. Curiously, almost at that very moment, I had a dispatch from Washington about the preservation of historic monuments at Antwerp.

Message Sent to Antwerp

It had all been arranged nicely and we set to work on a letter, citing the preliminary Article 25 and communicating to the local authorities at Antwerp the request made to us by the Germans. We decided finally to send the letter by Senor Sorela, Villalobar's white-haired naval attache. He was to go in my motor with Adriën—one of

our chauffeurs—to drive him and Baron von Lancken to see him safely through the lines.

Col. Sorela, who, according to some Spanish rule, was a Colonel, even though he was in navy, and Adriën came back from Antwerp next morning at 3 o'clock. They had had a wondrous time; it was with difficulty that they had got out of Antwerp, and once out they had even more difficulty in getting back to Brussels, for the bombardment had begun a shrapnel was bursting over the head of the automobile. "Mon brave Adriën!" said Col. Sorela enthusiastically, laying a hand on the little chauffeur's shoulder, as though he were giving him an accolade. Arrived at Antwerp, Col. Sorela had gone to see Gen. de Gulse, who did not first understand, and refused to receive the Colonel and his message. He would receive, indeed, parlementaire, would not surrender, would fight to the death. But when Col. Sorela explained that he had not come demanding a surrender, and that he was merely placing the population in possession of the information, General thanked him for his services to the city of Antwerp.

Northern City Abandoned

Such was Col. Sorela's official report, officially delivered with appropriate salutes. But it was his unofficial report that was the most interesting, and that I did not have from him until I had it from Adriën. Arriving at 3 in the morning, Adriën had not been able to arouse the house and had patiently sat in his motor before the door until 5:30 in the morning, when Josee awoke from the sound slumber with which he was nightly blessed, and opened to him the great iron gates in the court yard. And when I came down—not at 5:30, by any means—Adriën came to me and with great blazing eyes told me an astonishing secret.

The English had arrived! Antwerp was theirs. Oh, there could be no mistake; I knew the uniforms, and they were everywhere, thousands and thousands of them, in short—British army! All day we lived in the pleasant excitement of the news, not daring to mention it, wondering if the Germans knew, almost every minute expecting some great event to be born of it.

And then that afternoon at 5 o'clock came Gibson, with as many adventures to relate as Adriën, and great sacks of mail, and the news that the mothers had sailed the day before, the Battle in the care of Richard Harding Davis. Gibson was accompanied by Harold Fowler, the London Embassy, came to take out the English nurses. We could tell him that they were already out—but what of Antwerp, and the British army?

Ah, Antwerp! The army had gone, the Government had gone, the King and Queen had gone out on the road in the night of Ostend. But the British army? Gone, too; it had been only a little handful of troops, come too late and Antwerp must fall.

I do not think that a list of buildings to be protected was of much benefit, and, as it proved hardly necessary, the bombardment of the city had not lasted very long and was then indeed nearly over.

There was no sound of firing the next day and we had grown so used to the sound that it stillness left us vaguely uneasy, as though some normal thing were missing.

"Antwerp Has Fallen"

The German headquarters was deserted; once they were not working there; there was an unwonted air of somber quiet, as though life and affairs were in suspense; no one was to be seen until Conrad, the good-natured, servicable kindly clerk, saw me and said: "Anvers est tombée," and he added, diplomatically, "officiusement." ("Antwerp has fallen—officially.")

I went back to the legation; de Laval was there.

"Antwerp has fallen," he said. He said it more, too much depressed to comment on the fact.

Later in the evening came Mme. W., lovely in her mourning.

"Anvers est tombée! Je suis tout à fait ruinée!" ("Antwerp has fallen! I am completely ruined!") she said. She had large factories and near Antwerp, and German soldiers, she heard, were taking away all they contained, though later we were able to save something for her.

And then came Villalobar with a long face and the same note. "Antwerp fallen! The city was not only all over town, it was all over the world."

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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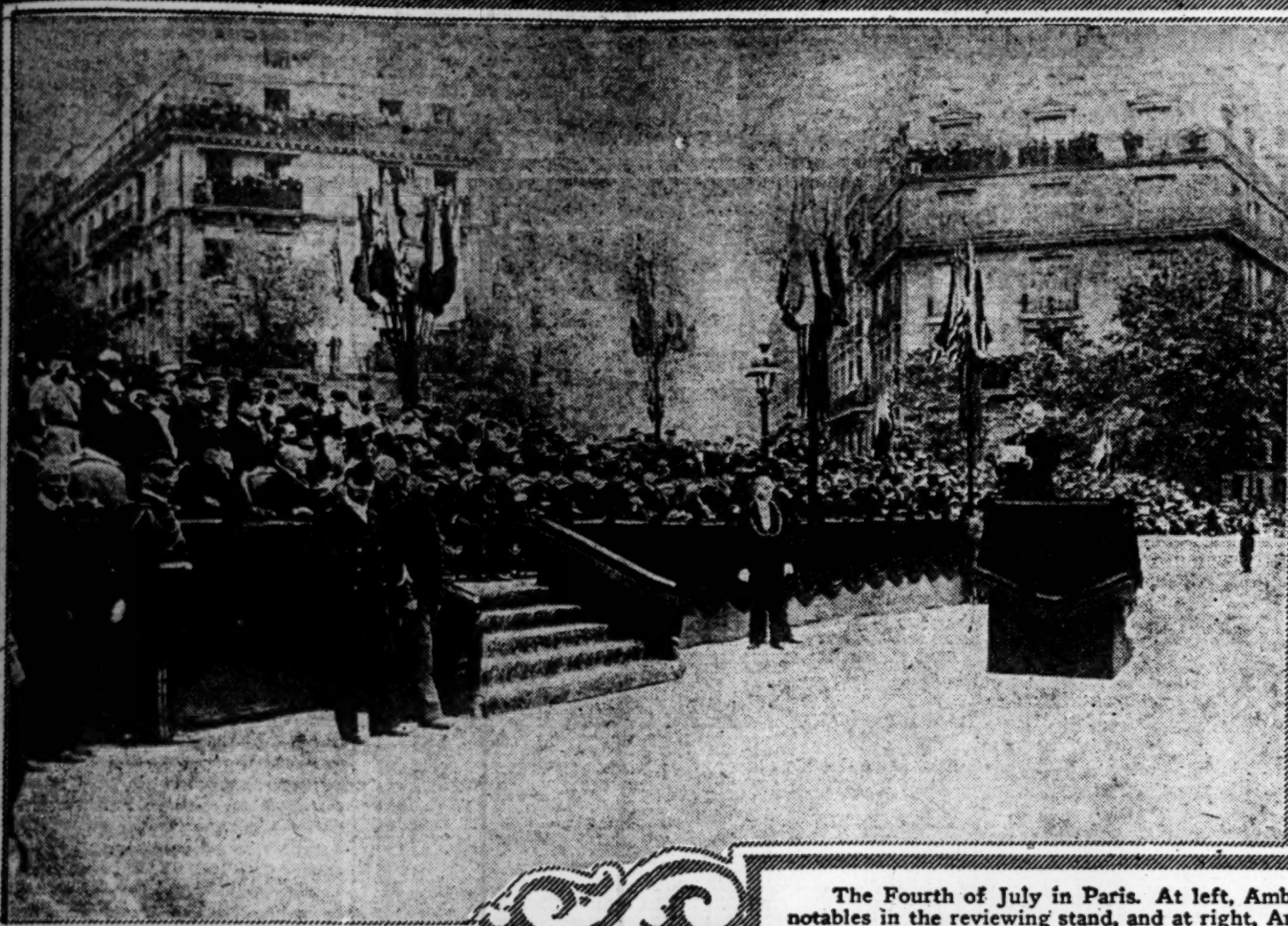
CATHEDRAL
AT ANTWERP
SHOWING MUCH
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Editorial Page
News Photographs
Women's Features
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

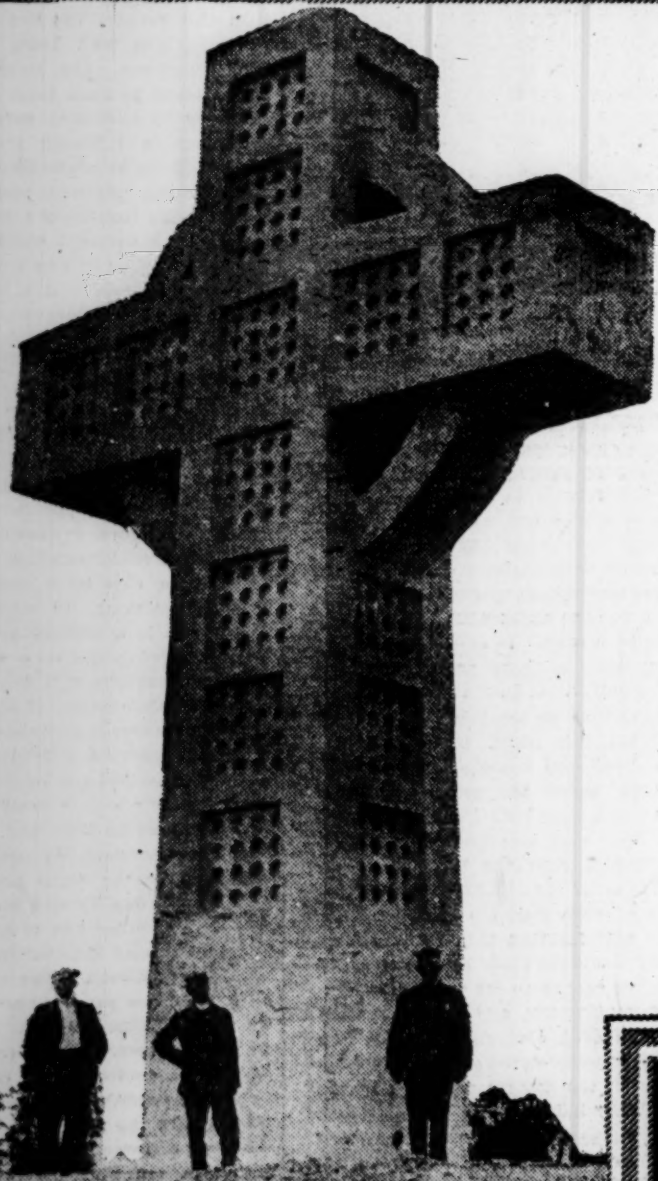
DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Sporting News
Market Reports
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.



The Fourth of July in Paris. At left, Ambassador Sharp addressing a gathering of French notables in the reviewing stand, and at right, American troops passing down a street which is being strewn with flowers.

—Photos Copyright, Kadai & Herbert.



Huge concrete cross, erected in St. Peter's cemetery near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to perpetuate the memory of soldiers and sailors who have given their lives in the war.

—Photo by International Film Service.



A small incident, yet it depicts the part which the Red Cross nurse is playing in the great war. A British officer, hurt in an accident, is having his injury dressed by an "angel of mercy."

—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver and some little friends he made on his recent visit in France.

—Copyright, Committee on Public Information.



Wounded Americans arriving in Paris by motor truck.

—Copyright, International Film Service.



A little French refugee "adopted" by American sailors on shore leave in France.

—Copyright, Committee on Public Information.



Former Congressman Edwin Denby, of Michigan, who resigned his seat to enlist as a private in the marines and who has recently been made a Lieutenant.

—Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

Abandoned

Special report, official salutes. But it was the most interesting from him until I had it at 3 in the morning, able to arouse the in his motor before morning, when Joseph member with which I had to him the great And when I came means—Adrien came eyes told me a

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Grand Whitlock's in next Saturday's

1918, under the title of "The Great War in Great Britain" is covered by the British and the American press. The British press is particularly full of news of the war.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

No Night Work for Women.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Recent accounts of the murder of a young ruffian by the girl whom he attacked must have aroused every thinking man and woman. To pity the girl, to deplore the killing, or to condemn the singularly callous and persistent brutishness of the boy are not enough.

Missouri citizens must see that the primary conditions leading to this tragedy are not allowed to continue in the State. Women must be protected by law from the dangers inseparable from night work. We have seen that it is not only the proprietors of sweatshops or factories who may use women in this way, but a railroad, for the blame of having a 17-year-old girl on a night shift in an isolated railroad station cannot be laid to the Government which recently took over the roads, as the girl had been employed for a year, according to all the newspaper accounts of the testimony in the case.

The law of Missouri says that women are permitted to work only nine hours in any one day, and 54 in any one week—reasonably good law so far as it goes (though an eight-hour day is a just and sufficient time for work). But our law does not fix the period of the 24 within which those nine hours may be worked. We have, therefore, the injurious practice of night work for women.

It is necessary to sum up the ways in which night work is harmful—by exchanging the time of normal sleep for that of insomnia, and, in the lives of most workers, interrupted sleep in day time? A recent study of the women night workers in the packing houses of Chicago showed four hours of sleep to be the maximum these women got. How long can the human body keep in health and nervous fitness at that rate? The trips to and from night work offer physical and moral dangers to women, and in inverted cases when immoral women use the cloak of night work to the public, as shown in the recent report of the Kings County grand jury regarding conditions among women employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

Family life is disrupted, high nervous tension and physical exhaustion are created. There is no justifying reason for it, and Missouri has now had a pitiful instance of the thing carried to its extreme. The motto of the defenders of Verdun, "They shall not pass!" might well be paraphrased by the people of Missouri into one for home defense, "They shall pass" laws just and intelligent. "They shall pass" at the next session of the Legislature of Missouri.

JOSEPHINE POE JANUARY.

Holidays for White Wings.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Why are the "White Wings," the street cleaners, denied the privilege of the Saturday half holiday? At least it should be so arranged that half of them could be off duty every alternate Saturday. The same movement should apply to the employees of the Park Department. The big fellows employed by the municipality get their Saturday afternoon off and there appears no reason why the street and park employees, the little fellows, should not enjoy the same right.

FLANK R. BIGNBY.

A Teacher Complains.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Could any one upon reading the increase in salary varying from \$900 to \$1500 per annum granted to the already well-paid employees of the School Board and comparing it with the magnanimous bonuses of from \$50 to \$100 per annum granted to the lowest salaried teachers not be aroused to the injustice done to those who are the backbone of the public school system? Just think, these men who are at present drawing from \$250 to \$500 a month receive an increase of from \$85 to \$175 a month for 12 months, whereas teachers drawing from \$45 to \$135 a month for a period of 10 months receive an increase of from \$10 to \$5 a month for 10 months. Now the cost of living has advanced just as much for the teachers, the majority of whom are helping to support a family, as it has for these high-salaried employees of the School Board, from the Superintendent down. Remember the Superintendent had his salary doubled when he stepped into the office about a year and a half ago and the assistant superintendents received an increase of \$500 a year last year. Please remember that the increase the teachers are to receive is given as a bonus and not as a permanent salary. Isn't there any one to whom this injustice appeals strongly enough to arouse them to action in behalf of the teachers of the public schools of St. Louis?

A TEACHER.

A Woman for Folk.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Judson's opinion of Mr. Polk's fitness for the United States Senate, published in the city papers a few days since, ought to commend itself to at least every member of Mr. Polk's party, if not every citizen of our Commonwealth. Who, of all the Governors of Missouri, was so signally fit to be Governor as Joseph W. Polk? In the strong light of Mr. Polk's proved ability to further righteous statesmanship, it seems to me that nothing but petty self-interest could raise opposition to him at this time—particularly in his own party.

FANNIE A. HITE.

5-CENT FARES A PROPERTY RIGHT.

In a case originating in Rochester, the New York courts recently made a very important and interesting declaration on the Public Service Commissioners' lack of power to interfere with so vital a stipulation as that relating to rates in local contracts governing the operation of street railways.

This decision has now been supplemented with an unusually full and vigorous ruling in a similar case arising in Buffalo. The Judges of the Court of Appeals say not only that the city of Buffalo is the only authority that can modify the agreements as to rates, but that in the city the only authority that can legally take this action is the people in a vote at the polls. The decision affirms that the 5-cent fares now in force "are a right of the city of Buffalo, a right of all its people."

Further elaborating this point the decision says that 5-cent fares have become a property right in that city. The Judges add:

Few rights of property are of more immediate concern to a greater proportion of the population than the right to ride on the street cars for a small sum.

The decision is a startling contrast with some judicial declarations of the past in which contract agreements have been swept aside on technicalities and the only property rights recognized were, not those of the people who had surrendered streets and other assets under painstakingly defined conditions, but the property right of corporations to charge all the traffic will bear. The decision, which was unanimous, embodies a sound view in equity and the intent of the law, though one that has too often been evaded. It comes most opportunely to serve as suggestion and guide in the litigation of the city of St. Louis has instituted contesting late rulings of the Missouri Public Service Commissioners.

Applied in this State, the principle of the decision would hold that without amendment of the Constitution the only authority that can empower the United Railways to continue the collection of 6-cent fares is the St. Louis city government, and any act from that direction legalizing it would be subject, as are other acts, to the referendum. No fear of injustice from such an application of the principle is to be felt. It merely makes both parties to the contract, instead of one, parties to the modification.

The people have shown themselves to be as ready to make temporary changes involving sacrifice on their part during the war stress as their servants, the job holders. The only basis for a permanent, just settlement for war or peace time is an elastic system, like that of Cleveland's, in which fares go up and down automatically according to actual cost of service.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

A plan believed to have full legality for providing Federal safeguards against the employment of children in the industries and furnishing an effective substitute for the enactment declared invalid by the Supreme Court early last June is said to have been decided on by the President. It is predicted that it will soon be submitted to Congress with his approval. That a plan both workable and capable of passing the judicial test has been hit on will be the hope of the great majority of people in the country. As no less than four Justices dissented to the former finding, some valid way of extending the general Government's protection to future citizens and future defenders ought not to involve great difficulties. Of course, an enactment to continue during the period of the war only would furnish a temporary solution of the problem at a time when legislation on the subject is vitally needed. But it would become inoperative with the end of the war.

If the lawyers fail in framing a constitutional enactment, an amendment enlarging the Federal powers in this direction will become necessary to cover the case of backward-looking states, indifferent to their children's welfare.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ERROR.

Lord Lansdowne is a man of sound ability, of long experience in public affairs, of vast wealth and of the Tory caste. His impulses are essentially benevolent and honorable, but he is quite unable to understand the aims and objects of this war as they unfold themselves to ordinary persons. He still visualizes the war as a conflict between Governments, which might be compromised even at this day if the belligerents would only become amenable to reason. As the war progresses, Lord Lansdowne sees the very foundations of civilization crumble, and the longer that it continues the more acute are his fears that the whole structure of society must eventually totter to destruction unless a peace can be patched together.

This is the explanation of his second peace offensive, as it was the explanation of his first. Again he complains that the allies have not been clear and explicit in defining their terms. To him President Wilson's Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon is merely a work of literary and political art—"It is a picture drawn by a great master of the golden age to which we are bidden to look forward." Yet the President's demands were all summarized in a single sentence: "What we seek now is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

If Lord Lansdowne would talk with the ordinary British, French or American soldier, he would find that the man with the gun is not groping in the dark. He knows what he is fighting for. He may not know the precise terms under which he would be ready to quit, and it is impossible for any statesman to frame them in advance of the facts. But four years of the war have clarified the dominant issue in his mind. He sees it straightforwardly as the death grapple of conflicting systems under one of which he and his children can live their own lives in their own way, and under the other which they must be the servants of military despotism whose word is law. His very instincts tell him, and this judgment is sustained by his experience, that the two systems cannot survive. One of them must go under, either now or later, and he is determined that his system is the one that is to endure. For that cause he is prepared to give his life.

Lord Lansdowne is wholly out of touch with this great body of democratic sentiment. He is thinking of the war in other terms. His mind works along the conventional grooves of the old

diplomacy. His point of view on the subject of peace negotiations coincides with that of the German autocracy, which holds that if a peace conference were to assemble, this diplomatic gathering could compromise all the disputes and bargain a peace that would be acceptable to everybody.

There can be no greater mistake. If this war is anything, it is a war to end war; a war to destroy the particular conditions at least out of which this conflict came.

MOONEY AND THE "WAR POWER."

What is described as a "monster petition" has been prepared for President Wilson's eye, asking that he use his "war powers" to transfer the case of Tom Mooney of San Francisco to the Federal courts for a retrial.

This, like the recent statement of Frank P. Walsh that Federal troops should be sent to California to free Mooney may be accepted as evidence of the intense earnestness of Mooney's supporters in insisting that justice shall be done him. But what practical suggestion is contained in the petition made ready at the cost of so much effort? What war power possessed by the President will authorize him to step into a jurisdiction where the State is supreme and assume responsibility for a defendant answerable to State law? Mooney has been reprieved until December for the express purpose of enabling his case to be reviewed by the Federal courts. That review will come in due order, under existing law, without resort to putative war powers, and if any Federal question is found in his case, with disclosure of grave irregularities in the proceedings, we may be sure his rights are in trustworthy hands. War powers are outside the case.

Under the law and his oath of office the California Governor has a responsibility to Mooney not to be shared with others. The conviction of his innocence is widespread. Mr. Wilson himself is of that conviction. The bitter and rapidly growing contention over the case can be ended by the Governor.

A little cranial filling would do the Kaiser more good than dental work.

THE NEW FLORENCE PICNIC.

Probably, with the war conservation that has so seriously affected the American menu everywhere, there will be a little less-frosted cake than in past years and a less strikingly varied list of different kinds of pie at the Montgomery County Pioneer Picnic, near New Florence, at which both candidates for the senatorial nomination will speak today.

But it is certain that an abundance for all who come will be carried in the baskets and that it will exemplify the resourcefulness of the Missouri housewife better than the picnics of happier times when they practiced their artistry under fewer handicaps.

If it is scornfully insisted that a picnic cannot be an institution, the New Florence picnic can be shown to have all the earmarks of one and a distinctive Missouri institution at that. The tradition that it was founded by Daniel Boone on his first coming to the State seems fanciful, but it has an uninterrupted annual history dating back almost that far. Those shadowy masses discerned at intervals through the trees of the grove may look at distance to be brush heaps, but they are nothing of the sort. They are made up of chicken bones, which, carefully raked up after each yearly gathering to keep the grove neat for the next recurrence, have gradually grown into formidable mounds with the passage of time, like the shellheaps by which the habitations of ancient primitive peoples may be identified. Some of these blackened chicken bones are of such antiquity that they have turned to fossils. By examining them expert osteologists might determine their ages and thus fix approximately the date of the very first of the picnics.

Memorable in the annals of politics is this assembly which has made New Florence famous. Political fortunes have been made and unmade under those trees. There was a time when it offered advantages presented nowhere else for studying types of the Missouri mule as well as types of the Missouri politician. Mules filled all the highways leading thereto in the morning and evening and remained hitched to miles of adjacent fences during the festivities—thousands of mules. Their vocalism often interrupted the speaking.

But the picnic mule is less in evidence now. The auto is taking his place.

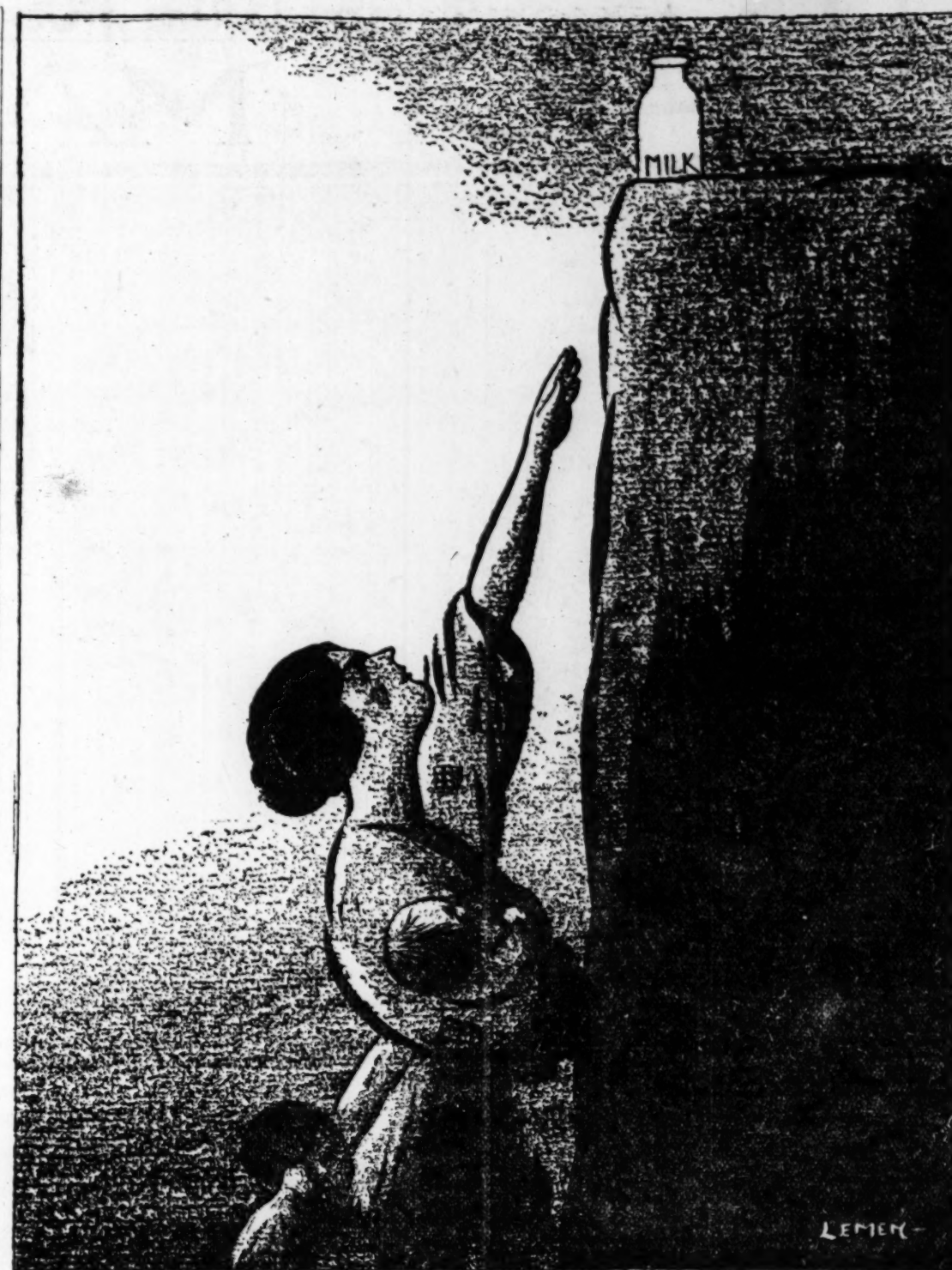
Food Administrator Gephart wants to know the reason for the rise in the price of milk. Well, there may be other reasons, but the chief one is that the dealers think they can get away with it.

FOURTH YEAR'S AIR VICTORIES.

During the fourth year of the war British airmen alone destroyed 2964 enemy planes in all the various fields of hostility except Mesopotamia and drove down out of control 1106 more machines, making a total of 4060.

As a definite proof of a superiority in the air, of which the world has long been aware, these figures are less interesting than as an indication of the magnitude of the aerial operations in this war. If more than 4000 enemy planes met with misadventure during the year, how many planes must the enemy have had in service? Obviously, several thousand more than 4000, for the year ended with large numbers of enemy planes still making flight. And if 4000, plus several thousand more, represents the total of enemy planes in service during the year, what number must represent the total of allied planes in service, which number is much greater than that of the enemy? The 4000 that came to grief are many times more than the total aircraft possessed by all belligerents at the opening of the war.

The coming year will see allied aircraft enormously multiplied. The fact that the total of British planes destroyed or damaged was only 1217, less than one-third of the similar enemy losses, is tremendously encouraging. The events of 12 months have nothing impairing the verdict at this time in 1917, that the road to victory is through the air. With America's help myriads of aircraft will soon be prepared to move by that road.



JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 by Clark McAdams

OUR OWN WAR REVIEW.

WELL, the Germans got back to Page 2 without having been trapped or captured to any great extent; exactly as Socrates said they would in our review of last Saturday. As Mr. Antwine says: "There was no button on the pocket, or none the allies could reach," so what Socrates said about the general staff knowing what to do in defeat as well as victory proved to be true. Some people lost their heads when the German retreat started; but unhappily the Germans did not. They gave an exhibition of what they can do when they are in a critical position, and we would be the poorest sports in the world if we did not admire their tactical skill.

Socrates, of course, was immensely popular in the paper when it became apparent that he had exactly foreseen what would happen. After all, what we all like best is the truth, and we esteem highest those who have the courage and wisdom to tell us what the truth is. Talking to some of our big wits on the editorial page about it during this last week Socrates said we could make no greater mistake than to underestimate the effectiveness of German military science. He said everybody in the paper who is up on the war knew that at least one of the great battles of the war—that of the Marston Lakes—had followed exactly an example of how a big battle could be won from the Russians there which Von Hindenburg had been demonstrating on the blackboard in German military schools for 30 years. Every student of Hindenburg's knew what the German plan of campaign was on that occasion, and saw it work out exactly as Hindenburg had taught them it could be made to work out. Socrates says the Germans have blue prints for any exigency that may arise; and while they may be hurried back by a superior science, as has twice happened at the Marne, it is quite another thing to bag one of their armies, as some of the newspapers without trained observers thought we were going to do.

Nevertheless, the Germans have suffered a great defeat. Mr. Antwine, who has just returned from the front of the paper, says they are about as disconsolate-looking a lot as one ever saw. That they have lost the war seems to have become as obvious to them as it is to everyone else; but he says the general staff sits among blueprints higher than one's head and calmly deliberates on what to do next. However, Thrasymachus, who gets about easier than anyone in the paper, says Gen. Foch has twice as many blueprints as the Germans have and has the advantage of the offensive, which enables him to know what the Germans can't guess—that is, which blueprint is to be needed next.

Of course, everybody in the paper is jubilant. All our own two-story thinkers consider that the turning point in the war has come, and this is also the opinion of all our carefully-clipped reprint. The Germans have exhausted themselves trying to force a military decision before the Americans could arrive, and they have now to rely upon their diplomats to get the country out of a very bad scrape. However, they are no worse off than the Republicans who criticized the administration, and whose diplomats are also at work on peace terms.

The Russians are worrying everybody in the paper. We all think we know people who ought to be shot; but it is terrible when the laws of society become so lax that one can actually take those people out and shoot them. That is what has happened in Russia. They took the former Czar out and shot him the other day. Agencies in all the Russian cities furnish squads at so much an hour, and

you can have as much shooting done as you can pay for. Nobody seems to know why the Czar was shot. He was in no danger of coming back into power. Polemarchus, who has friends in that part of the paper, says the local Soviet had him shot for the picture rights. They have some odd notions over there of raising money without levying taxes.

Probably the most interesting spectacle in the paper during the week was the appearance of the allied host which is to go to Siberia. It drilled on Page 4 several times. Just what is to be accomplished by this expedition is not quite clear on the editorial page. It was said on Friday that we are going to help the Czech-Slovaks. What this likely means was explained by one of our editorial big-wigs at an all-Russian conference held under the cartoon on last Wednesday, pretty much everybody but the Russians being represented. This man, who has a brow corrugated like a washboard, says the Czech-Slovaks, who number 150,000—some say 300,000—deserted for the most part to the Russians from the Austrian army. When the Russians quit fighting they could not go back to Austria, and therefore made their way to Siberia. The Bolsheviks agreed to let them return to Europe by way of Vladivostok, and then permitted the Germans to place such obstacles in their way that they are by this time scattered all the way from the Ural Mountains to the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway. They have proven the dominant people in there, have repeatedly beaten German and Bolshevik forces sent against them, and want the allies to help them restore peace to Siberia through a provisional government which the Czech-Slovaks have already set up. The allies are taking them up on it. The Chinese are to help, and the Japanese are to furnish the high command. What nobody in the paper knows is the effect this will have on the Bolsheviks. The allies hope it will help somebody establish order in Russia free from German dominance, and possibly result at last in Russia coming back into the war and letting us help her recover what she lost in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Whether it does any of these things or not, something has to be done. The Germans are fast claiming Page 3 for their own. The Russians don't like them and blow up their Generals and ambassadors as fast as they get to them; but Germanization is nevertheless plainly gaining ground. The trouble with the Russians is that they belong to the last man who talks to them. They are the easy prey of anybody who angles for them, and take whatever the Germans offer, hook, bait and sinker.

Therefore some of our own fishing poles are going forward to Page 3, accompanied by landing nets, minnow buckets, fly books, Dowagiacs and splinters; with plenty of people to spit on the bait and the celebrated blue prints of Isaac Walton.

The fishing, everybody tells us, is good.

In front of the Columbia Theater:
 See the Women Warriors.
 Our sign hunter thinks they mean warriors.
 On an air-drome:
 Are Wives Unreasonable?

It is assumed that the Gas Company will make gas shells.
 Sic 'em, boys!

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION.

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

Stop the Fire Waste.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE fire loss of 217 cities, aggregating more than \$72,000,000 in 1917, according to a recent report of the United States Census Bureau, is food for serious thought.

Fire losses have a particular and vital interest to the industry and commerce of the nation in so far as they are actual destruction of wealth and wealth-producing machinery. A firm may fall in business with heavy loss, but, in general, its loss has been somebody's else's gain, even if only that of the small consumer of infinitesimal units. When a man loses on the stock market, somebody else has gained. The amount of wealth in the nation is not affected thereby. A certain portion of that wealth merely has changed hands. It still remains an asset to somebody.

But who gains when a building goes up in smoke? So much material organized for wealth production simply has ceased to exist. It leaves a void behind. It must be filled either by a tax on the owner, if he is not insured, or, if he is insured, by taxes on the insuring public generally in the form of premiums. The loss due to interrupted production also is a loss which can never be made up.

Seventy-two millions does not seem much in these days, when we have become accustomed to measure national effort in terms of billions. But when it represents a total loss of producing power much greater than this, at a time when the producing power of the nation is being called on to the limit, it would appear worth while, merely as a war effort, to take some definite steps to reduce the fire waste.

In this respect the fire insurance companies might well learn a lesson from their brothers, the liability companies, which seem to have been quite successful not only in enforcing safety-first restrictions but in inducing policy holders to united efforts in promoting the safety-first idea through publicity methods.

If the fire insurance companies were to undertake a national campaign, based on the conservation of war production power, there is no doubt that a large proportion of the \$72,000,000 loss could be prevented.

Bonuses and Skill.

W. N. POLAKOV in Industrial Management.
 AS long as we admit the fact of inequality of skill and corresponding inequality of the value of labor, we are facing a new problem. Should the labor power or superior skill be permanently rated at a higher figure, or should it vary as this skill makes itself manifest? Obviously the question in this form confuses two distinct propositions. In every trade at any time there is a certain accepted average skill qualifying the man to do his work. In this sense the difference between the values of labor power of a window cleaner and an engineer is permanent. Opposed to that we observe a difference between two window cleaners; one of superior skill can wash equally well a treble glass surface within the same time and using less supplies than another, or, again, one fireman can produce the same amount of steam of the same quality and pressure with less fuel than another due to his superior skill in selecting and maintaining the more favorable conditions. The moment we pay both men the same wages, we underpay the man of superior skill. Should we then decide to increase his rate according to his additional dexterity, we pay not for the value we receive but merely for the potential value he possesses. In other words, whereas difference in value of labor engaged in different occupations remains permanent so long as there is a difference in the general requirement of the work, the difference based on the degree of skill in the same occupation is manifest only when actually exercised.

Comedy Staff.
 From the Seattle Times.
 Germany's threat to subject captured American officers to "the same treatment" interned German officers receive here occasions no worry in Washington. If the Dutch make good our officers will be better than anybody in Germany except Hindenburg and the Kaiser.

Top-S.
 It is not enough to have reserves for winter; the top-shelf reserves must be ready for the cold. Food Administration.
 Connecticut, and in the full authority.

"A"
 "Care for your mean anything. And why is it I think it was Yes—how long to the office teased you, a When you were glad I was afraid I'd never She smiled. 'You wanted 'Of course. Why should you? You don't know don't know me. 'But I do. She shook her 'No, Louis. thing of a pu some why you known much I wanted you. It I did! 'You never Cassie laugh! 'That prov about women 'And yet yo 'When you she broke in shouldn't I? didn't love m If I could ha get somebody



The Kaiser: I'm smashing this Christopher Columbus. He is the Schweinhund who discovered America.
 —From London Opinion.

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that yet you were trying to help me when—
"When you thought you loved somebody else,"
he broke in quickly. "Of course I did; why
shouldn't I? If I really loved you, and if you
didn't love me, that was the only thing to do.
I couldn't have you, it was next best to see you
and somebody that you wanted. I'm not trying to

be heroic, Louis; I'm not one of these sacrificing
heroes, unless I have to be. But if we love
people, we try to be kind to them—and I wanted
to be kind. But when I did find out that it was
me you wanted, after all—and I found out fur-
ther back than you think, Louis—then I'd have
fought a whole tribe of women before any of
them could have you."

"But only last night you told me to go in and
win—somebody else."
Cassie smiled at him wisely.
"I was bluffing, Louis. All of us like to bluff,
when we think we can get away with it. I
didn't think I could. I was sure. I'm putting all
my cards on the table now, boy."

"He shook his head in bewilderment, and kissed
her.
"Did you hear me call after you last night?"
he asked.
She nodded.
"You never answered," he chided.
"I was frightened, Louis; just as I was a little
while ago. I don't know why. I hoped and
prayed for it, and then when it came, it scared
me."

"Frightened now?"
She shook her head vigorously and laughed up
at him.
"No; I've got my nerve back. It's quite a
nerve, Louis, when it's working right."
Darkness closed in about them as they talked,
but they remained oblivious of the camp that
lay at a little distance from them.
"You treat me so shabbily all day," he said,
after a long pause.
"Certainly. Why not?"

ndon Opinion.

Once Upon a Time Cook's Book

A BOOST FOR LENTILS.

THE American housewife knows too little about lentils. They are one of the oldest of food plants. Asia and the Mediterranean countries have grown them from the earliest times. But because they furnish less bush than other legumes, as beans and peas, Europe has never cultivated enough for her entire supply. Instead, the European market has been partially supplied from Egypt.

With the growth of our foreign population lentils have begun to find a place in American menus. Our supply has been imported largely from the United States, that supply cut off the price has nearly doubled. Except in the extreme southwestern states no effort has been made to grow them in this country.

Even at their present doubled cost they are cheaper than meat, and other protein foods. They supply a greater amount of protein and energy at a given cost than almost any other food. They contain about 25 per cent protein, more than 50 per cent starch and a little over 2 per cent fat. There are nearly 2500 calories in a quart of lentils.

Since we know them only in their dried or canned state, the first step in using them in any form is to soak them overnight and then cook until tender. The following lentil loaf is a good meat substitute dish:

One-half cup dried lentils, 1-3 to 4 cup soft wheatless bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon onion, 1/2 cup butter, 1 egg, 1 onion, grated, 1/2 pimento, chopped, 1 teaspoon salt, Dash of cayenne.

Soak lentils in water to remove skins. Cook in melted butter. Add to lentil puree together with pimento, bread crumbs and seasonings. Mix in well-beaten egg. Bake in bread pan, in a loaf, about 30 minutes in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with oil or butter. Serve with tomato sauce. To serve four persons. Fuel value about 700 calories.

TOMATO SAUCE.
1 tablespoon fat.
1 tablespoon rice flour.
1/2 cup tomato juice.
1 cup stewed and strained tomatoes. Melt fat, add flour and salt. Stir until smooth. Add tomato juice, stir constantly until it boils. This sauce adds 250 calories.

Those who eat lentils mean only soup should cultivate them in the form of croquettes, baked lentils, curried lentils, stewed lentils or even as a salad.
Try the following war-time salad of lentils. It is as nourishing as it is attractive:
Place the lentils in the center of a large flat dish, surround with head lettuce on which quartered tomatoes and sliced beets are placed, and just before serving pour French dressing over all. Onions, cucumbers, hard-boiled egg and other vegetables may also be used if desired.

DRY BITS.
Six pounds of dried tomatoes on the pantry shelf are worth a hundred in the patch.
Dry and put by for a rainy day.
Beat them at their own game. Germany has over 1200 commercial drying plants—let's put a plant in every home in America.
Trim the little girl's white lawn frock with polka-dotted material.
A great deal of valencienne lace is used on dainty figured cottons.
Red blocked by a girl is used for exceedingly novel dresses.
Trench hats of soft silk trimmed with narrow fringe are now in style.
Tams are worn this summer. They are made of linen with woolen tassels.
The girdle makes the costume, and especially when trimmed with wooden beads.
Electrical apparatus for permanently curling women's hair has been invented by a foreign scientist.

"A GOOD INDIAN"

(Continued from yesterday.)

"Care for you?" she echoed. "Caring doesn't mean anything. Why, I love you! I'm proud to think it was wonderful if you knew how long. Yes—how long! It goes away back, Louis; back to the office in New York. Back there when I loved you, and made fun of you. Back there when you were just a clerk, Louis. I did it; I'm glad I never got you, Louis."

"But I do, Cassie."
She shook her head.
"No, Louis; you don't. I'll always be something of a puzzle to you; that's one of the reasons why you'll always love me. If you'd ever known much about women, you'd have seen that I wanted you, long ago. I'm not ashamed to say I did it!"

"You never seemed to act that way, dear," Cassie laughed softly.
"That proves that you don't know anything about women—or me."
"And yet you were trying to help me when—"
"When you thought you loved somebody else," he broke in quickly. "Of course I did; why shouldn't I? If I really loved you, and if you didn't love me, that was the only thing to do. I couldn't have you, it was next best to see you and somebody that you wanted. I'm not trying to

WOMEN CARRY TONS OF TIN AROUND IN THEIR SILK DRESSES

DURING the past year tin has advanced in price over 100 per cent, owing to the great demand for war purposes and shortage of overseas transportation facilities. Many suggestions have been made to conserve the supply of this metal. One writer in "Financial America" deplors the fact that the women of this country are carrying around in their silk dresses about 5000 tons of tin.

We confess we were surprised at this assertion, as we never before associated tin and silk dresses. All uninitiated buyers of silk judge the quality very largely by weight and lustre, both of which are given to it by tin. Natural silk is light in weight and its lustre is not permanent. These qualities are produced by silk dyers who use for this purpose large quantities of tin tetra chloride.

The writer in Financial America says: The waste of so useful a metal is deplorable, and should be stopped at once. We wonder how madame, who takes such pride in the weight and lustre of her silk gowns, will view this proposition.—The Wire Message.

USED BONES BOUGHT BACK FROM CONSUMER

THE Meat Trades Journal of England says that Birmingham has been dealing with old bones which is held by the National Salvage Council for initiation in other parts of the country. Butchers who sell bones undertake to buy them back after the housewife has made full use of them, paying the customer half the proceeds of their disposal for national purposes.

In this way they are saved to the nation, which is urgently in need of the glycerine they contain, as well as the phosphates and the valuable pig and poultry foods which can be extracted from them. Housewives are showing themselves eager to respond to the Government's appeal for bones.

WE'RE EGG EATERS.

MARKET reports are giving interesting information as to the foods that are finding preference on the consumer's table. The large production of eggs throughout the country this spring and summer has resulted in a great increase in the popularity of this excellent food.

Between March 1 and July 1 this year in the three markets of New York, Chicago and Boston, 6,069,939 cases of eggs were received. Last year during this time these markets received 5,843,065 cases.

This may not be a very exact index of what has happened in the average American household, but it is safe to assume that eggs now hold most of the stock in the well-known ham and eggs partnership.—U. S. Food Administration.

ENGLAND FIGHTS RATS.

ENGLAND has declared war on the rat. Viscount Chaplin and Lord Lambourne have issued a joint letter to all British farmers, bringing to their attention the destructiveness of the brown rat in 1908. They declare Sir James Crichton Browne estimated the yearly damage done by rats in Great Britain at 750,000,000 foodstuffs alone. It would take the labor of thousands of men to replace the food that was destroyed by rats.

"If you could not afford to keep rats in 1908," the appeal runs, "you certainly could not afford to keep them in 1918." On a conservative estimate there is a rat to every human being in England today.

MIDSUMMER MODES.

Indian reds include light and burnt orange and amber brown. The new leopard skin coats are to be trimmed with Hudson seal. Trim the little girl's white lawn frock with polka-dotted material. A great deal of valencienne lace is used on dainty figured cottons. Red blocked by a girl is used for exceedingly novel dresses. Trench hats of soft silk trimmed with narrow fringe are now in style. Tams are worn this summer. They are made of linen with woolen tassels. The girdle makes the costume, and especially when trimmed with wooden beads. Electrical apparatus for permanently curling women's hair has been invented by a foreign scientist.

THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

Jim and Mary's Play 2-Day Vacation Trip

Written for the Women's Page by E. C. G.

MY wife and I had a great vacation this year. In fact we are still having it—restful, enjoyable and cheap. Think of that latter statement, fellows. It's true, however. We actually saved money. In reality, down at the factory we are engaged on essential work, something the Government is in a hurry for, and therefore orders were issued. "No vacations until the war is over." But my wife and I decided not to be cheated out of ours, and so here is how we took it.

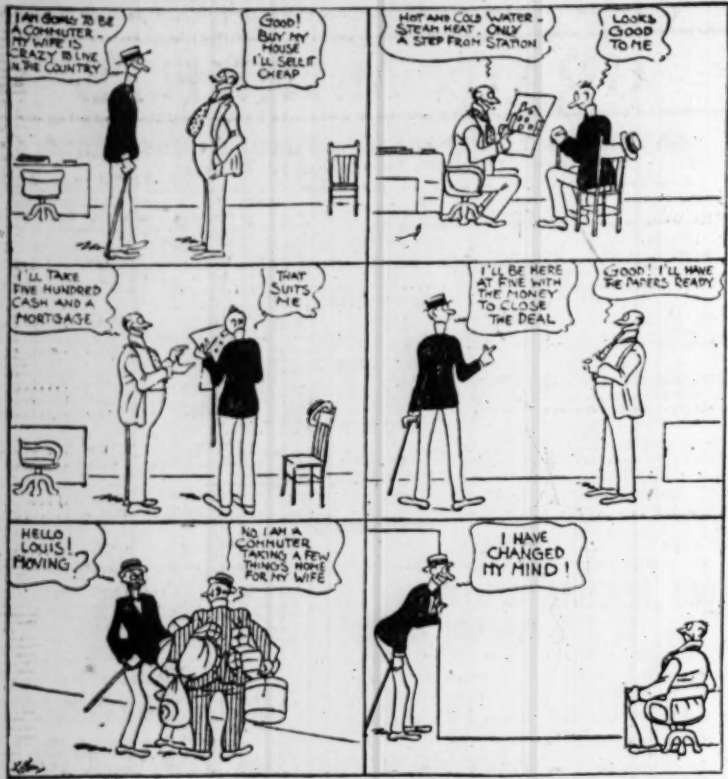
In the first place, we have a cozy suburban home, with a splendid screened-in porch in the rear, where the afternoon sun never shines and where breezes always are to be found if there is such a thing as a breeze.

Wife and I decided to start on our vacation on a Saturday, a short day at the office, and she urged me when I left in the morning to hurry home at noon, as the "train" would start at 1:30 sharp.

Well, I got there just on time. Mary met me at the front door. She was charmingly attired in a neat traveling suit of some kind of gray stuff, and was pulling on her gloves. "All ready, Jim," she said, gayly, with a welcoming kiss, "come on, your bag all packed; come on, we will dine on the train."

She took my arm and whisked me through the house to the back porch. Above some kind of a screen, where surprise No. 1 awaited me, she had some brass curtain poles running up and down alongside of the doorway, and it looked for all the world like the entrance to a railroad parlor coach. But inside I can't half describe it—it ain't good at that sort of thing—but Mary had transformed that porch into a veritable Pullman. She had decorated and covered two lawn benches, and they faced each other. Above some kind of a screen, where surprise No. 1 awaited me, she had some brass curtain poles running up and down alongside of the doorway, and it looked for all the world like the entrance to a railroad parlor coach. But inside I can't half describe it—it ain't good at that sort of thing—but Mary had transformed that porch into a veritable Pullman. She had decorated and covered two lawn benches, and they faced each other. 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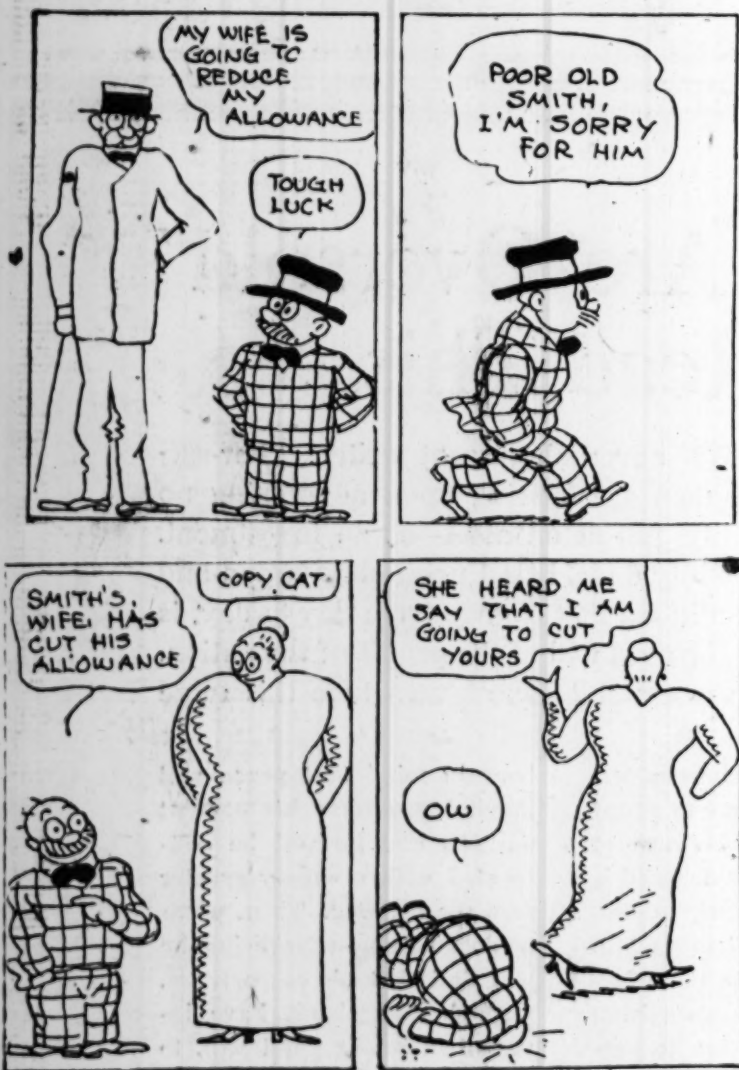
I've Changed My Mind. By Ketten



What Would You Do?



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



Took the Biscuit.

THE Mudcumbe Prevaricating and Debating Society was in session, and all was proceeding peacefully and harmoniously till the rat-rat man spoke. "Some people," he said, "consider the rat hasn't got much sense; but they're wrong. For instance, once saw a mother place her year-old baby in front of the cottage to sun himself, and to keep his spirits up, she gave the little chap a big feeding bottle of milk. As I watched I saw a rat creep up to the child, and my heart was in my mouth. I feared for the baby. But, bless you, the rat was only after the milk! He just slipped the nipple out of the child's mouth

and into his own, and then thoughtfully put the end of his tail into the child's mouth by way of a comfort-er!" With a great sigh the president handed him the biscuit.—Pearson's Weekly.

He'd Protect Himself.

PRIVATE SIMPLE: I've got a dandy idea—a machine-gun that can shoot a thousand rounds a minute. Corporal Brightboy: What good would it be? As soon as the Germans captured one they'd build a million like it. Private Simple: No, they couldn't. I'd get it patented.—Tit-Bits.

MUTT AND JEFF—WHO SAID JEFF HAD NO HEAD FOR FIGURES?—By BUD FISHER.



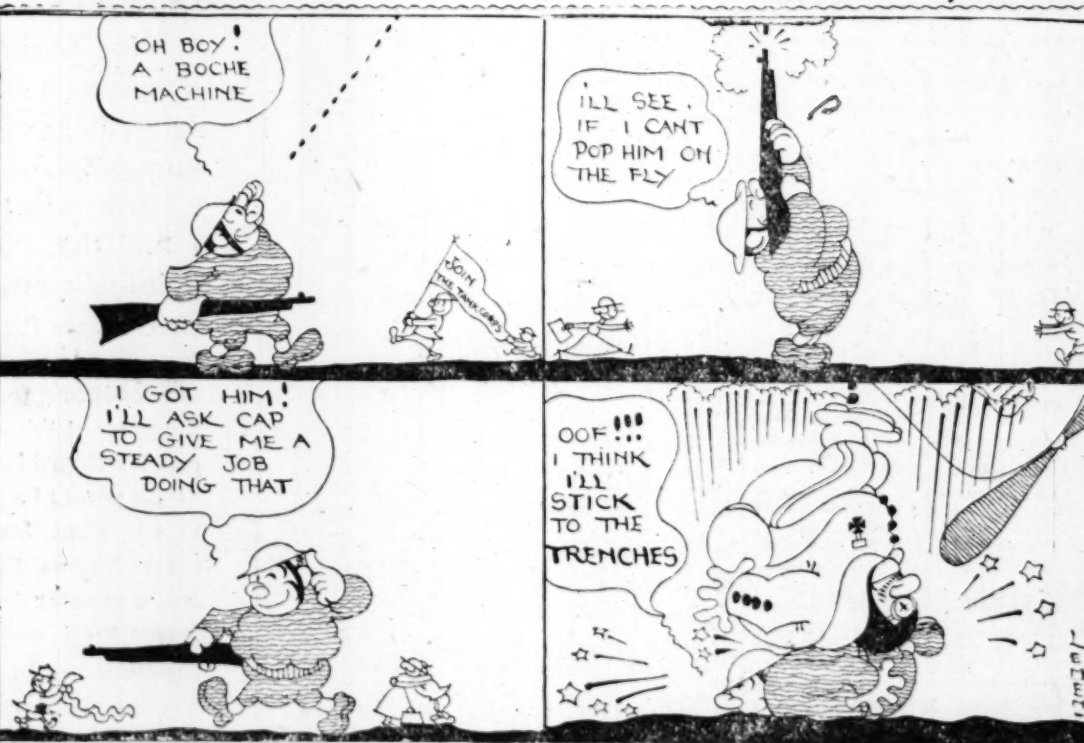
IT'S ALL WRONG, CLAUDE, IT'S ALL WRONG.—By GOLDBERG.



"SAY, POP!"—THINKING BACKWARD MAKES AMBROSE CAREFUL.—By PAYNE.



VOLUNTEER VIC By Lemen



The Place to Look.

H emerged from the dining room window and slunk over to where his pal was waiting in the shadows. "Got her jewelry?" asked the waiting one. "No," replied the other. "Could n't find it nowhere." "Where did you look for it?" "In her jewel case and in every drawer in the bureau." "Did you look to see if she was wearin' 'em?"

"Yes. But she ain't got 'em on. I'll swear to that." "Lor', man, you don't know nothin' about the ways of women. Why didn't you go into the bathroom? You'd have found the whole bloomin' lot where she left them in the wash-basin."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The German Want.

DANIEL WILLARD, former chairman of the War Industries Board, said at a dinner in Washington: "The Germans are a funny people. They are winning now that the world is unjust to them. They rather remind me of the old maid. A frightful wreck of an old maid once went to a fashionable photographer's and had herself photographed in a low-necked white gown.

PENNY ANTE—The Guy With a Lucky Streak * By Jean Knott



Tragedy of Youth.

I S Mr. Moller was walking through the park one afternoon he noticed a tired looking boy seated on one of the benches with his chin resting in his hands. "What is the trouble, my boy?" queried the kind old gentleman. "I wish I was rich," was the answer. "What would you do with your money if you were rich?" asked Moller. "I'd buy a great big motor car,

sir," answered the little chap, "so I could fly my kite out of the back of it without running my legs off."—Harper's Magazine.

Mad Over Nothing.

"I THINK he got mad over nothing. I did mail him a letter marked: 'Dictated, but not read.' "Well?" "He sent back a card saying: 'Yours received, and thrown into the waste basket.' "—Louisville Courier-Journal.